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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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16 MAY 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Foreign Financial Support for New Fill Dams in East Africa
(FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 20 Mar 86)... 1
- Higher East African Sugar Output From Plant Improvement
(FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 12 Mar 86)... 5
- Concerted Effort Toward Coordination in Mineral Prospecting
(ETUMBA, 13 Feb 86)..... 8

ANGOLA

- Mawete Baptista on Namibia, UNITA
(Mawete Joao Baptista Interview; TEMPO, 21 Mar 86)..... 10
- Portuguese, Filipinos Captured in Andrada Recount Ordeal
(O DIABO, 25 Mar 86)..... 17
- Briefs
Officer Reportedly Confesses to Massacre 21

GHANA

- Rawlings Discusses Economy, Strike, Labor's Demands
(Accra Domestic Service, 22 Apr 86)..... 22
- Briefs
High Rate of Debt Servicing 24
Rice Importation Ban 24
Japan Presents Equipment to State 25

LIBERIA

- President Doe Announces Ambassadorial Appointments
(NEW LIBERIAN, 27 Mar 86)..... 26

Doe Reassures Business Community on Protection, Security (NEW LIBERIAN, 24 Mar 86).....	27
Economic Commission Makes Far-Reaching Proposals (NEW LIBERIAN, 24 Mar 86).....	28
Lebanese Community President on Permanent Citizenship Status (Philip N. Wesseh; DAILY STAR, 1 Apr 86).....	30
Chinese Sign Health Ministry Accord, Provide Financing (NEW LIBERIAN, 31 Mar 86).....	31
Israel Pledges Support for 'Green Revolution' (THE MIRROR, 2 Apr 86).....	33
Student Unification Party Vows To Continue in Politics (Gabriel Williams; SUNTIMES, 4 Apr 86).....	34
Kpoleh Discusses Role of 'Grand Coalition' (Philip N. Wesseh; DAILY STAR, 27 Mar 86).....	36
Company Workers in Nimba County Strike for Arrears (S. Toe Nowonnie; DAILY STAR, 24 Mar 86).....	38
Striking Transit Workers Blame Director for Corporate Woes (Ephraim S. Johns; DAILY STAR, 31 Mar 86).....	39
NIGERIA	
Radio Commentary on Entry of Neighbors, Border Issues (Lagos Domestic Service, 17 Apr 86).....	41
SENEGAL	
Banking Union Facing Bankruptcy Because of Faulty Policies (Ababacar Xalifa; WAL FADJRI, 28 Feb 86).....	43
Construction Begins on Algerian-Financed Road System (Ibrahima Ndiaye; LE SOLEIL, 3-6 Apr 86).....	45
SIERRA LEONE	
Momoh Addresses Community on Need for IMF Program (THE NEW CITIZEN, 22 Mar 86).....	48
Caution Advised on IMF Loan, National Debate Urged (Editorial; THE NEW CITIZEN, 29 Mar 86).....	50
Government Machinery for Implementing New Measures Criticized (Editorial; THE NEW CITIZEN, 15 Mar 86).....	52

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Appoints New District Governors (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Apr 86).....	54
Ministers, Economic Management Team Appointed in 'Reshuffle' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Apr 86).....	56
Constitutional Amendment To Force Politicians' Resignations (Godfrey Malama; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Mar 86).....	58
Joint Defence, Security Commission With Zimbabwe Meets (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 4 Apr 86).....	60
Ministry Scraps Drought Relief; Crop Forecasts Given (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 27 Mar 86).....	61
Farmers Step Up Export Drive; Airline Help Needed (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 24 Mar 86).....	62
Wheat Output Up, Production Costs Soar (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 24 Mar 86).....	63

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Influential Groups Pressure Government for Change (David Breier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 6 Apr 86).....	65
Black Council Police To Be Given More Powers (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 16 Apr 86).....	67
Impending Crisis in National Party Over Reform Discussed (Stanley Uys; BUSINESS DAILY, 11 Apr 86).....	69
Paper Urges National Party To Maintain Unity (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 14 Apr 86).....	71
Implications of Conservative Party Gains Analyzed (Martin Spring; THE STAR, 17 Apr 86).....	73
Role of Deputy Education Minister Praised (Max Du Preez; SUNDAY TIMES, 13 Apr 86).....	75

East Cape Regional Association Holds Meeting (DAILY DISPATCH, 10 Apr 86).....	77
Role of Local Authorities	77
Regional Service Councils Defended	77
Cooperation With Homelands	78
NP Journal Accuses Rightists of Fanning Racial Hatred (Dirk Van Zyl; EVENING POST, 8 Apr 86).....	80
Defense Minister Launches First RSA-Designed Ship (SAPA, 24 Apr 86).....	81
Briefs	
Black Training Criticized	83
Ship for SADF	83
Lebowa Legislature Opened	83
Education Program Plan	84

BLACKS

Buthlezi Urges Immediate 'Peaceful Change' (SAPA, 23 Apr 86).....	85
Bophuthatswana Residents Ignore Stayaway Call (SAPA, 23 Apr 86).....	87
Sowetan's Klaaste on Abolition of Pass Laws (BBC World Service, 23 Apr 86).....	88
Students Group Condemns Closure of Medunsa (SAPA, 22 Apr 86; Johannesburg Domestic Service, 23 Apr 86).. Statement Issued Students Continue Class Boycott	90 90
Mine Chamber Sues NUM Over Legality of Strike Call (SAPA, 24 Apr 86).....	92
Briefs	
Lebowa Leader Urges Talks	94

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Radio Commentary on Urbanization Policies White Paper (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 24 Apr 86).....	95
--	----

Groups, Parties React to White Paper on Urbanization (SAPA, 24 Apr 86; Johannesburg Domestic Service, 24 Apr 86)...	97
ASSOCOM Welcomes White Paper	97
ANI Welcomes, HNP Condemns Paper	98
State To Make Funds Available for Job Creation (SAPA, 23 Apr 86).....	99
PFP MP Criticizes Minister, Justice Department (SAPA, 23 Apr 86).....	101
Department of Manpower Reports on 1985 Strikes (SAPA, 24 Apr 86).....	103
Teachers Group Comments on 10-Year Education Plan (SAPA, 22 Apr 86).....	104
Viljoen Reports on Black Matriculation Exam Results (SAPA, 22 Apr 86).....	105
Coloreds in Alexandria To Move to New Township (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 17 Apr 86).....	106
Six More Black Teacher Training Colleges Planned (THE CITIZEN, 9 Apr 86).....	108
Indian, Colored Roles in Parliament Assessed (Ebrahim Moosa; CAPE TIMES, 9 Apr 86).....	110
'End Conscription' Committee Comments on Budget, Use of Troops (CAPE TIMES, 5 Apr 86; THE ARGUS, 7 Apr 86).....	112
Misleading Defense Budget	112
Use of Troops in Townships	113
Trade Union Rivalries Examined With Approach of May Day (Max du Preez; SUNDAY TIMES, 6 Apr 86).....	114
Rivalry Looms Between Black Union Alliances (Editorial; CAPE TIMES, 8 Apr 86).....	116
Mobil's Aid to Black Development Praised (Editorial; CAPE TOWN, 7 Apr 86).....	117
Briefs	
Budget Allocation for Coloreds	118
Conscientious Objectors	118
Indians in Education Department	118
Blacks 'Not By Nature Democratic'	119

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR NEW FILL DAMS IN EAST AFRICA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "Technical, Financial Support Granted by Industrial Countries and International Organizations for New Earth-Fill Dams in African Countries"]

[Text] Progress has been made in several east African countries in the planning and construction of earth-fill dams. These are often multipurpose dams for river control, for artificial irrigation, and for energy generation from connected power plants. (See also the report on the construction of earth-fill dams in African countries in the 11 January 1984 issue.) The financing of these expensive earth-fill dam projects can in most cases be handled only with the help of international organizations, individual industrial nations, and rich Arab oil-producing countries. Engineering consultant companies, as well as construction and equipment firms in industrial nations, including German outfits, were once again able to get big orders.

In Ethiopia, that country's biggest hydroelectric power plant is being built in Melka-Wakana, on the Wabe-Shebele River, in the South. It is being erected by the Soviet Union and is scheduled to be completed this year. The power plant's installed capacity has been given at 152 Megawatts.

Feasibility studies on the construction of an earth-fill dam with power plant (100 Megawatts) in Somalia will shortly be analyzed by the World Bank; the dam is to be built in Badhera, on the Juba River. The general consultant is to be the Italian firm of Electroconsult SpA [stock company], of Milan, which will submit a comprehensive study at the end of March or early in April 1986. The project's financing was taken over by the European Development Fund. The Italian firm Astaldi was given the job of preparing the soil-engineering studies. Other reports on environmental protection and on social-economic development were financed by USAID.

The earth-fill dam project is intended also to have a favorable effect on the development of agriculture. Plans call for the development of a surface of 220,000-230,000 hectares for the cultivation of bananas, sugar cane, and rice. On request of the Somali government, the World Bank since the middle of 1985 took over the job of coordinating the project for which an investment expenditure of \$285 million has been proposed. Promises of financing have so far come from the FRG, Italy, France, the Saudi Fund for Development, the KFAED (Kuwait Fund for Economic Development), and the AFESD (Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development). The European Development Fund will presumably also participate

in the financing, along with the World Bank Group. Two major earth-fill dam projects are currently under way in Kenya; one of them has already progressed rather far, while the contract was just recently awarded for the other one. According to TARDA (Tana & Athi Rivers Development Authority), which is responsible for this undertaking, the Kiambere earth-fill dam on the Tana River in the District of Embu will be completed approximately in December 1987; its connected power plant will have an installed capacity of 140 Megawatts (two turbogenerator groups of 70 Megawatts, each). To carry out this undertaking, 13 major contracts were awarded to international companies with a total value of around \$350 million. German companies receiving contracts were Bilfinger + Berger Construction Company, Mannheim, and Gg. Noell GmbH [company with limited liability], Wuerzburg, which belongs to the Salzgitter Group. The FRG contributed capital aid in the amount of DM62 million for the partial financing of the project.

Bilfinger + Berger Construction Company took over the construction of a 4.1-kilometer drive water tunnel which is lined with concrete and which also includes the construction of the sump with outlet power, an access bridge to the outlet tower, as well as an access gallery for tunnel construction. The drive water tunnel had been dug by the middle of July 1985. This meant that it was possible to start putting in the tunnel's concrete lining. Work on the sump was completed in the middle of April 1985. The contract's value for the German construction enterprise comes to around DM80 million. Gg. Noell GmbH was given the contract for the delivery of a water outlet and cranes worth 64 million Kenya shillings (1 Kenya shilling = about DM0.16). The order (751 million Kenya shillings) for the dam's construction (the dam is to be 112 meters high and 840 meters long) went to the Yugoslav firm of Energoprojekt. The Swedish firm of AB Skanska Cementgjuteriet took over the construction of the power plant (352 million Kenya shillings) in conjunction with the Canadian enterprise Foundation Engineering. Canadian Marine Industry was given the job of delivering the turbines and generators (167 million Kenya shillings). Clough Smith Ltd., of Great Britain, is erecting the overhead power lines (85 million Kenya shillings) and the British GEC (General Electric Company) is supplying and installing the switching systems (40 million Kenya shillings).

The order for the turnkey completion of the second new Kenyan earth-dam project was given out at the end of January 1986 by the Kerio Valley Development Authority to a group of French enterprises under the project management of the SOGREAH [Grenoble Company for Hydraulic Research and Application] consultant enterprise Echirolles as the general contractor. Partners in this group are, in particular, the construction firm of SPIE-BATIGNOLLES and the Neyrpic equipment firm. The contract's value has been given at a figure of around 4 billion Kenya shillings. The earth-fill dam (100 meters high) with the connected hydroelectric power plant (110 Megawatts) is being built on the Turkwell River in the country's Northwest between Lake Turkana and 40,300-meter Mount Elgon.

The project also includes the construction of a 220-kilometer long high-tension line. Financing was handled through a loan provided by a French banking group under the direction of the Banque de l'Union Europeenne and export loans from the French government. From the dam it will be possible artificially to

irrigate a cultivation area of around 12,000 hectares and to use the dam lake for the development of a fish industry. The two new hydroelectric power plants will increase Kenya's total power generating capacity deriving from water to around 500 Megawatts.

The IDA (International Development Association) of the World Bank Group in the summer of 1985 granted the Sudan a loan of \$30 million for the renewal of the power generating plants and the distribution network. This includes in particular the rehabilitation of two sets of machinery in the power plant of the Roseires dam on the Blue Nile and the delivery of spare parts for the power plant on the Sennar dam, likewise located on the Blue Nile. The Burri and Kilo X transformer plants are to be replaced and the power distribution network is to be improved. The EIB (European Investment Bank), of Luxembourg, in December 1985 promised the Sudan two conditional loans totalling 19 million ECU (1 ECU = about DM2.20) for the delivery and installation of a machinery set (40 Megawatts) which is intended for the hydroelectric power plant of the Roseires dam.

The completion of the country's hitherto biggest hydroelectric power project is scheduled in Burundi for the summer of 1986. This involves the construction of the 38-meter-high earth-dam of Rwegura on the Kitenge River whose power plant will have an installed capacity of 18 Megawatts (3 turbogenerator groups at 6 Megawatts, each). The Italian Ansaldo firm was given the job of delivering and installing the corresponding sets of machinery at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985; the contract's value is \$7.5 million. The order for the construction work, which also includes digging a 2,400-meter pressure gallery, was given to Strabag Construction Company of Cologne. The FRG provided partial financing for this project as part of financial cooperation in the amount of DM38.3 million for the hydroelectric power project and DM0.7 million for the financing of related activities.

In the spring of 1985, the IDA granted Uganda a loan for the energy sector in an amount totalling \$33.9 million. More than \$28 million of that amount are to be used for the modernization of the power plant (150 Megawatts) on the Owen-Falls dam at Jinja on the Nile and for an increase in the power generating capacity. A study, financed by the African Development Bank, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, was prepared for the erection of a second hydroelectric power plant at Ayago Falls in the District of Gulu. An installed capacity of 500 Megawatts has been contemplated for this power plant.

The construction of a second big power plant at the Cabora Bassa dam on the Zambeze River has been planned in long-range terms in Mozambique. In addition to the power plant (2,000 Megawatts) standing at the dam's southern end, the second power plant is to be built on the northern shore with an installed capacity of about 900 Megawatts. Of that amount, 100 Megawatts could be sent to Zimbabwe and 700 Megawatts could go to the Republic of South Africa. A Swedish engineering consultant firm has prepared a preliminary feasibility study for this project. The biggest obstacle in the way of this project is the security situation in Mozambique, where the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) rebel movement again and again cut the 1,400-kilometer long high-tension line from the first power plant at the Cabora Bassa dam to the power supply center

of Apollo near Pretoria in the Republic of South Africa. The high-tension line has been in operation for only 14 days since October 1983.

In the island state of Mauritius, the power plant (30 Megawatts) of the dam at the mouth of the Champagne River, in the country's Southeast, was commissioned in 1984. The entire project required investments of around 850 million Mauritius rupees (1 Mauritius rupee = about DM0.20). The EIB (European Development Bank) participated in the project's financing with a loan of 7.5 million ECU, as did the KFAED with 1.5 million Kuwait dinars (1 Kuwait dinar = about DM10.40). The hydroelectric energy project of the government CEB (Central Electricity Board), in Curepipe, in addition to the 35-meter-high-dam and the power plant (2 turbogenerator groups of 15 Megawatts, each) also includes a 3-kilometer long pressurized water tunnel. The Australian firm SMEC (Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation), Coome, was called in as consultant enterprise.

5058

CSO: 3420/25

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

HIGHER EAST AFRICAN SUGAR OUTPUT FROM PLANT IMPROVEMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 12
Mar 86 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "East African Countries Expanding Plants"]

[Text] Progress in the development of the sugar industry of several East African countries can be recorded since the last report in the 10 August 1984 issue; this progress involves both new projects and the rehabilitation of existing plants and cultivation areas for sugar cane. This applies likewise to Somalia where it is expected that the sugar refinery's output capacity will be fully used this year for the JSP (Juba Sugar Project). The refinery is in a position to produce 70,000 tons of sugar annually. The Marerey sugar cane plantation of the JSP, which required an investment expenditure of about \$201 million, covers an area of 8,300 hectares. The ADFAED (Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development) participated in the financing with \$83.3 million, the Saudi Fund for Development contributed \$82 million, and the OPEC Special Fund gave \$10.5 million. The sugar complex in Jowhar, which was built already during Italian colonial times, is furthermore being rehabilitated with the help of the FRG and the OPEC Special Fund.

In the Sudan, the sugar complex of the Kenana Sugar Company, Ltd., one of the world's biggest, is now making full use of its output capacity of more than 300,000 tons of semirefined sugar per year. It is located in Sufeiya near Rabak, about 250 kilometers South of the capital Khartoum. The governments of the Sudan and Kuwait participate in this enterprise, whose cultivation area amounts to around 32,000 hectares, to the extent of one-third, each. Other partners in particular are the Saudi Arabian government and the Arab Investment Company. The British Lonrho, Ltd., of London, on whose initiative this sugar project was carried out, holds a share of 0.48 percent.

At this time, the Kenana Sugar Company, Ltd., has an international advance bidding competition going for the construction of a big sugar warehouse for export purposes in the port city of Port Sudan on the Red Sea; its operating surface is reported to consist of 12,000 square meters. Offers from interested firms must be filed by 31 March 1986. This undertaking is reported to be financed by the Saudi Fund for Development.

The FRG has promised the Sudan capital aid in the amount of DM9 million in the context of financial cooperation for the 2-year term of 1985-1986 for the rehabilitation of the Guneid and New Halfa sugar complexes. German capital aid amounting to DM44 million had already been granted for this purpose in 1983 in the form of a subsidy. The IDA of the World Bank Group at the end of June 1984 granted the Sudan a loan of \$60 million for the rehabilitation of sugar production. BMA (Braunschweig Machine-building Institution), Brunswick, and Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH [company with limited liability], Grevenbroich plant, was included in the rehabilitation project. It received significant orders for the delivery and installation of equipment.

As we reported at the end of 1985, an idle and no longer useable sugar refinery of the Sugar Corporation of Uganda, Ltd., in Lugazi, Uganda, is to get new equipment and components worth DM27 million from Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH, Grevenbroich plant, and from Buckau-Wolf India, Ltd., Pimpri, a Krupp holding company. A new sugar refinery is to be built with the help of parts of the old plant which can still be used. The new refinery is to be placed in operation during the 1986-1987 harvest year with a processing capacity of 2,300 tons of sugar cane.

The EIB (European Investment Bank), Luxembourg at the end of 1985 granted Malawi a loan of 3.5 million ECU (1 ECU = about DM2.20) to strengthen the capital base of the Dwangwa sugar complex. The latter covers a sugar cane cultivation area of 6,000 hectares with about 3,600 workers and a sugar refinery employing around 600 persons. The sugar output of the Dwangwa Sugar Corporation, Ltd., in 1984 came to about 66,553 tons, as compared to 71,956 tons the year before.

In Zambia, the Zambia Sugar Company is expanding its sugar complex in Nakambala about 120 kilometers Southwest of the capital Lusaka with the help of German development aid. The British firm of Tate & Lyle Industries, Bromley, was called in for this project as consultant enterprise. In 1984, the Zambia Sugar Company increased its output to 141,000 tons of raw sugar, about 10,000 tons more than the year before.

A project has been tackled in Burundi which entails the establishment of a sugar cane plantation and the construction of a sugar refinery in Kihofi near Rutana in the country's Southeast. Its processing capacity is reported to be 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day with a possibility for expansion to a figure of 1,500 tons per day. The ADFAED, the OPEC Special Fund, the African Development Bank, and BADEA (Arab Bank for Development in Africa) are participating in the financing of this project whose costs have been estimated at around \$65 million. In the island country of Madagascar, the two sugar refineries of the nationalized Societe de Nossi-Be et de la Cote-Est are being rehabilitated with international assistance in order to increase the total annual capacity from 25,000 to 35,000 tons of sugar. The two sugar refineries are in Dزاماندزار (Nossi-Be) and Brickaville. Besides, Madagascar has the two sugar complexes of the state enterprise SIRAMA [Malagasy Sugar Company] in Ambilobe (Province of Diego-Suarez) and Namakia (Province of Majunga). An alcohol refinery (with an annual output capacity of 90,000 hectoliters) is to be connected to the Ambilobe sugar complex whose annual output capacity is 60,000 tons of sugar.

This year, furthermore, it is expected that a sugar complex in Analalaiva-Moron-dava on the west coast will be opened for operation in Madagascar; this complex was erected by the Airanala state enterprise with an annual output capacity of 20,000 tons of white sugar. The French government CCCE (Central Economic Cooperation Fund) and the African Development Bank participated in this project's financing. The French group of Gersar-Technisucré, Nîmes, and the French government BCEOM (Central Study Office for Overseas Equipment), Paris, were called in as consultant enterprises.

The island state of Mauritius holds a special position; there, sugar cane cultivation can be described almost as a single-crop operation and sugar is by far the most important export product (accounting for about 85 percent). The cultivation surface has been reported at a figure of 97,900 hectares or 92 percent of the cultivated land. In 1984, only 575,000 tons of sugar were produced because of a precipitation shortfall, as compared to 639,800 tons the year before. The execution of an action plan for the period of 1985-1990 was begun in March 1985 in an effort to reorganize the sugar industry. This plan's goals include higher productivity, reduction of production costs, renewal of equipment and machinery, as well as use of modern technologies in order to enhance the competitive capacity and to improve the earning situation. Five of the sixteen existing sugar refineries are to be closed down, two of them (Reufac and Solitude) already after the 1985 harvest season. By 1990, sugar production is to level off at around 7000,000 tons per year. The costs of carrying out the action plan have been estimated at about 1 billion Mauritius rupees (1 Mauritius rupee = about DM0.20).

5058

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CONCERTED EFFORT TOWARD COORDINATION IN MINERAL PROSPECTING

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 13 Feb 86 pp 1,3

[Text] The Central African Mineral Resources Development Center (CAMRDC) gathered for the third session of its board of directors on 7 and 8 February 1986 in the conference room of the Congress Palace in Brazzaville.

By the close of this high-level administrative conference, all pending questions had been dealt with, and this year's budget was approved. It comes to \$2,430, 833. The directors also nominated Gafundu Djanja of Zaire to be Director of the Administrative and Financial Department. The Council also requested the Director General of the Center to make some revisions in the text of the Board of Directors' internal regulations. That done, an urgent appeal was made to all member states to pay their dues promptly. On the matter of dues, Congo's Minister of Mines and Energy, his government's representative and deputy prime minister, Comrade Rodolphe Adada, in his opening remarks, warned that we must "make certain that CAMRDC does not turn into yet another of the many African multinational institutions whose survival is chancey because of the paucity of funds made available to it by member States."

Center's Financial Resources

The Center's financial resources come primarily in the form of contributions from member States; then there are the sums the Center receives in payment for the consulting and technical services it renders; that leaves other funds which the Center may receive from governments, sundry agencies, the United Nations, from specialized institutions and from intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations.

We would point out that CAMRDC, established in February 1981, has eight members today: Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Africa, Chad, and Zaire. Rwanda and Sao Tome et Principe have not yet made up their minds. Center headquarters will be built in Brazzaville. For the time being, the Congo government has arranged for temporary quarters for the Center.

The Center's Objectives

As stipulated in CAMDRC's generation agreement, the organization's role and goal is to provide, for the good of participating States:

- Consulting and operational services at the request of participating States, to wit: consulting and operational services in the areas of study, planning, completion, and evaluation of prospecting and geological and mineral research;
- Consulting services on request in connection with preliminary feasibility studies on the technical and economic aspects of developing mineral resources;
- organizing short-term training courses for technicians and specialists in applied applied geology, geochemistry, geophysics, and hydrology, and mine engineering designed to round out the training provided by the universities and other establishments;
- specialized laboratory services on request, in the general domaine of exploitation and development of mineral resources so as to expand activities in the national or other laboratories available in the territories of member States;
- services involving the gathering, processing, and distribution of data and information, including publications and maps having to do with prospecting for and exploiting mineral resources, etc.

Short-Term Tasks

As part of its activities, CAMDRC has discerned three phases: a preliminary phase, an initial operating phase I and an operational phase 2. For the current year, all the tasks before us lie in operational phase 1. That is why, starting in January 1986, we plan to offer consulting services to governments on problems connected with estimating reserves; technical-economic studies for efficient exploitation of deposits; market studies; application of mining techniques; identification of rocks and ores. Next will come interpretation of geophysical and geochemical data, and, lastly, improving prospecting procedures.

In the long term, as Mr Albert Yama-Kounga of ECA said, in addition to their regular contributions to the Center's annual budget, member States are going to have to make additional financial efforts to pay for the Center's buildings and laboratories.

The next Board of Directors' meeting will be held in Gabon in July 1986; the specific date has not been set.

6182

CSO: 3419/237

ANGOLA

MAWETE BAPTISTA ON NAMIBIA, UNITA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Mar 86 p 16

[Text of interview with Mawete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador in Lisbon, by Carlos Pires and Ribeiro Ferreira, date and place not given; first two paragraphs are TEMPO introduction]

[Text] Mawete Joao Baptista, who has been ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] in Lisbon since May 1985, told TEMPO that the Luanda government will not sit down at the table with bandits. Referring to UNITA, he called the movement led by Jonas Savimbi a product of the colonial government, created for the sole objective of thwarting Angola's independence.

While harshly critical of South Africa and the United States, Mawete Baptista voiced his confidence in the future of his country's relations with Portugal, "because Angola is in a position to help Portugal, just as Portugal is in a position to help Angola."

TEMPO: The president of South Africa has publicly offered a proposal regarding southern Africa, saying he was willing to grant independence to Namibia if Angola were prepared to negotiate and to schedule the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angolan territory. The Angolan Government immediately rejected any such solution. Why?

Baptista: First of all, I would like to thank TEMPO for the opportunity it has given to the People's Republic of Angola, through its ambassador in Lisbon, to provide some clarification of the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Angola, at a particularly difficult moment, in light of the shameless involvement of the United States of America [in actions] against an underdeveloped region and, above all, against a country which is beginning to build the social progress, development and freedom for which it fought so hard for 5 centuries.

TEMPO: A difficult moment. More difficult than others? Why? Because of the U.S. support to UNITA?

Baptista: I say a difficult moment because the intent of the American Government is to compromise the independent will of the Angolan people. As you know, Angola's independence was won with blood and suffering.

Regarding the situation in southern Africa, and in view of the statements of the South African leaders, our government has already issued a statement reiterating the position which it had already made known to the secretary general of the United Nations and to the entire international community, specifically in the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations itself and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. Peace and tranquillity in the southern region of the African continent will be possible only with the end of "apartheid," which the racist South Africans persist in maintaining.

TEMPO: Realistically, do you see any possibility of achieving total peace in Angola?

Baptista: I am still answering your first question, and I cannot do that without properly analyzing a specific situation. Because all this boils down to the imposition by the South Africans of their way of life, their political philosophy, i.e., of racism and "apartheid," with the support of some countries, particularly the United States, where the South Africans find support and funding to perpetuate this situation. The perpetuation of the apartheid system is the dangerous justification for the illegal occupation of Namibian territory. That occupation existed before Angola was independent. The South African regime planned to occupy Namibia as early as 1947, soon after World War II. At that time there was no MPLA in Angola. There was a colonial government, which had its relations with South Africa.

New Invasion Imminent

TEMPO: Following independence, Angola's relations with Portugal have not always been the best. It is interesting to note that the Angolan authorities blame the PS [Socialist Party] governments for these relations, when it is general knowledge that before 25 April and even during the independence process, it was the Socialists, including Mario Soares, former prime minister and now president of the republic, who waged an intensive struggle against the colonial war and supported the liberation movements, including the MPLA. Isn't there a large contradiction in all this, Mr Ambassador?

Baptista: I will get to that, but first I want to finish my thoughts regarding the first point, which seems important to me.

We deny any connection between Namibian independence and the situation in the People's Republic of Angola. The RPA does not share any border with South Africa, so we reject this linkage. We think such linkage is dangerous, because Angola is an underdeveloped country which is struggling to recover the position which, in 5 centuries of colonial rule, it did not have, to express its will to live as a sovereign and independent country. The problems which concern us are the problems of illiteracy, nakedness, hunger, health and severe underdevelopment. In contrast, South Africa, with the aid of the United States, has the atom bomb. Who is threatening South African territory, that South Africa thinks it needs an atomic bomb? No one. Not Angola, which is a long way from South Africa's borders. South Africa's neighbors are not attempting to violate South Africa's territorial integrity. Quite the contrary. It is South African aggression which we are seeing in our countries, including Angola, perhaps to force these countries to accept the conditions of life in

South Africa; economic, military, etc. Well, the Republic of Angola has no relations whatever with South Africa, because of its racial policy, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its refusal to grant independence to the Namibians, through [negotiation with] SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

After 10 years of intensive diplomatic action to secure Namibian independence, in conjunction with the efforts of the United Nations, they have only created a climate of mistrust (I am talking about the South Africans) among all the countries in the region (the case of the Incomati accord is a clear example--signed one day and shamelessly violated the next--and the Lusaka agreement, in which the South Africans promised to leave Angolan territory and 2 years later they are still there).

The South Africans have already stepped up their air reconnaissance over Angolan territory and are massing troops and weapons on our border--the usual situation when any invasion is imminent; they have always done this before.

TEMPO: Is this a direct effect of the U.S. support to UNITA?

Baptista: These have not been isolated actions. Washington and Pretoria have operated together against Angola. This undeclared war of aggression has already forced us to spend about \$11 billion (1.6 billion contos) on war materiel. This is some indication of South Africa's preoccupation with destroying the real independence of the People's Republic of Angola. What is the significance of the proposal by the South African president at a moment when, in the United States, the conservative party of Mr Reagan and Mr Bush is working to convince the Americans that the American interests in Angola are working for communism? It is dangerous, very dangerous. What does it mean when the Americans extend an invitation to the chief who is responsible for the massacre of settlements--children, women and old people--and treat him like a chief of state, disdaining a whole group of countries which constitute the African continent? What is the significance of the promise to supply war materiel to use against the official constituted government in Angola? And what is the significance of Mr Botha's statement today, setting dates for the implementation of UN Resolution 405? This whole picture points to a certain danger, not only for Angola but for the entire region, because, as we have already asserted, Namibian independence is no longer the basis for the settlement of the conflict in the region. The South Africans had no reason to promote a coup d'etat in Lesotho. There are no Cubans in Lesotho! They had no reason to attack part of the territory of Botswana. Going back to Botha's statement, we see that this is simply propaganda, another attempt to mislead public opinion in the international community, which is attentively watching the situation in South Africa, where an increasingly aware black majority is asserting its demands. This is a situation which the racist government cannot solve without abolishing the anachronistic system of apartheid. This is the only solution.

We also think that the attitude of the United States of America constitutes flagrant interference in our internal affairs and an insult to the Charter of the United Nations, of which the United States of America is a member and is the reason why, 10 years after the fact, they still have not recognized

the People's Republic of Angola as a sovereign and independent state. [Sentence as published.]

TEMPO: How do you see the future of Angola, particularly now, after the U.S. support to UNITA?

Baptista: The only way we can respond is to prepare to resist, as we have already done for 10 years.

TEMPO: Do you think you have the conditions to resist?

Batista: Of course we do. We have already resisted for 10 years. If, when the country was 2 years old, they were not able--when the South African regular troops invaded the whole country and were almost 120 to 150 kilometers from the capital, when the north of the country was invaded by an army of mercenaries, on the advice of Dr. Kissinger's White House and the CIA, which had its agents in the area--if they did not destroy our national sovereignty or compromise our independence then, they will never be able to do so.

What is UNITA?

TEMPO: But to return to the issue of peace in Angola and to UNITA....

Baptista: First, before we talk about UNITA, we must know who UNITA is, because even we, as Angolans, do not know who UNITA is.

TEMPO: As you know, UNITA signed a certain Alvor accord with the Portuguese State and was recognized at that time as an Angolan movement. The celebrated Alvor accords which included the FNLA, the MPLA and UNITA.

Baptista: UNITA did not begin with Alvor.

TEMPO: But UNITA was at Alvor.

Baptista: But it did not start with Alvor. What is UNITA? This is fundamental. What is UNITA?

TEMPO: UNITA is an Angolan movement which went to Portugal to sign the Alvor Accord.

Baptista: Much as I respect your opinion as a citizen of the world and as a journalist, let us start again, from the bottom: What is UNITA?

TEMPO: All right, what is UNITA?

Baptista: This is my question. Before Alvor, what is UNITA?

TEMPO: It is an Angolan movement. It had its genesis in Angola.

Baptista: But how? How? It is a group formed by the Portuguese colonial government to fight against the MPLA.

TEMPO: Mr Ambassador, you witnessed, as we all witnessed, its participation in the provisional governments in 1974 and its presence in Lisbon to sign the famous Alvor Accords with the Portuguese State.

Many people in Portugal and in the world believe that it is only through dialogue that peace can be achieved in Angola....

Baptista: The Portuguese colonial government was defeated and Angola is already independent.

TEMPO: The Government of the RPA never admitted the possibility of an understanding or of coming to the table....

Baptista: How can I reach an understanding with a bandit? Sit down at the same table with him, to discuss what? An individual who murders your wife, your children--sit down at the table with him and discuss what? The fact is, they are bandits who were trained by the colonial government. The reports which you receive from the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa and from the United States never say that the bandit troops, supported by South Africa, have attacked an army barracks. They went to destroy villages, to kill and kidnap civilians, including Portuguese citizens.

TEMPO: But they control some areas.

Baptista: What areas?

TEMPO: Mavinga, for example.

Baptista: Where is Mavinga? It is on the border. And it is ringed by the South Africans.

TEMPO: Can the Angolan Government retake Mavinga?

Baptista: Our territorial integrity is guarded by the Angolan people as a whole.

TEMPO: But UNITA has many people....

Baptista: I don't know that. According to the statistics, there are 8 million of us and in the census taken 2 years ago the figure was 8 million and something, all under control.

TEMPO: But UNITA's people are Angolans....

Baptista: That may be. I don't know.

TEMPO: I was there in 1982, for 5 days, with UNITA, at the Fifth Congress. In fact, they had a disciplined army and I was impressed.

Baptista: Can you distinguish between Namibia and Angola? If you can tell the difference between the two territories....

TEMPO: But I was there in Mavinga.

Baptista: I am perfectly willing....

TEMPO: Do you want to reply now to the question about the poor relations between Angola and Portugal?

Angola: Ever since I came to Portugal, I have referred to situations of this kind. Unfortunately. But I believe these disagreements start with Portugal and not with the RPA.

TEMPO: I was referring to the Portuguese situation.

Baptista: The [disagreements] start with Portugal because the Portuguese really know what they want, in terms of their best interests. If one or another position by the Left, by this or that party, jeopardizes relations with my country, Portugal loses. Not Angola. Because Angola has a way out. It has potential which the whole world recognizes. It is one of the richest countries in the world. But if there had been a good relationship, everything changed after the time when many capitalist countries did Portugal in; that is, from the moment when planes came in from everywhere to Luanda to evacuate the Portuguese. Just when we were asking them to stay, because we were going to rebuild Angola, the planes were moving in faster to evacuate them. This was a strike against Portugal, which Portugal did not understand. Moreover, while the very countries that were supplying the planes and other means of quick evacuation soon recognized the RPA, Portugal only recognized us years later. Who was the loser? Clearly, we saw it as a black mark which, fortunately, we think it is best to forget about.

TEMPO: It belongs to the past.

Baptista: It belongs to the past and is written in the pages of history. Now we intend to go forward, on new bases. We admire and appreciate, as do all those who were there at Sao Bento Palace, the position taken by the president of the republic regarding relations and the former Portuguese colonies. I believe it is a constructive position and a foundation which our government has already defended, to cement future relations between Angola and Portugal. Let us work on this. Let us not waste a lot of time over petty issues that only serve to hamper the efforts underway for the pacification of these relations.

TEMPO: The presence of UNITA members in Portugal and the publication of news items about their activities has led to constant protests from the Angolan Government. Do you think this issue is large enough to affect relations between the two countries, when UNITA members are moving about freely here and there everywhere, in Paris or in London?

Baptista: The activities and the reports issued by these bandits, through the American and South African embassies, trouble the Government of Angola. We would like Portugal to make our concerns its own, because they play a basic part in improving the climate of our bilateral relations.

But I want to tell you that [in this matter] our main complaint is against Portugal, because the two countries have historical ties; there are sons of both countries, fathers of both countries, shared experiences. Portugal is very familiar with the conditions of our survival.

We have already said that these [UNITA] individuals were created by the fascist, colonial government, to impede our independence.

Do they want to go on making the same mistake? I believe that Portugal has everything to gain from the strengthening and consolidation of Angola's independence.

As we have always said, we are prepared to welcome hundreds and hundreds of Portuguese who want to live permanently in Angola.

6362

CSO: 3442/185

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE, FILIPINOS CAPTURED IN ANDRADA RECOUNT ORDEAL

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 25 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by J. L.]

[Text] It was shortly after 11 o'clock on Thursday night when the TAP [Portuguese Airlines] plane named "Santo Antonio" landed at Portela Airport in Lisbon with a group of 197 hostages freed by UNITA.

The long hours of anticipation showed on the lined and parched faces, darkened by the Angolan sun, of that group of Portuguese, Filipinos, Canadians, and Romanians.

It all began last 1 March when Jonas Savimbi's forces attacked the town of Andrada. Then came the abduction, the long march along the African trail in steady rain, and the crossing of the Kassai River in the direction of Zaire, all under threat of attacks by FAPLA, the MPLA's armed gangs officered by Russians and Cubans.

The first cheerful moment for the Portuguese came in the village of Kapanga, where they met with the representatives of our embassy in that country and of the International Red Cross. That was followed by transportation to Kinshasa aboard a C-130 transport plane made available by the Belgian Government. And lastly, there was the return to Portugal, the longed-for reunion with family and friends, and the relief of setting foot on one's home soil once again.

In their statements, they gave assurances that they would not be returning to Angola very soon. The fact is that contrary to what is being noised about by certain media submissive to "kamarada" Santos' Marxist government, UNITA is gaining increasing control over the situation in Angola. A return will be possible only when the military situation has been completely clarified.

Laughter, Tears, and Fainting

"Here they come! Here they come!" That cry from the crowd as the first Portuguese reached the airport waiting room triggered moments of tension and indescribable scenes. Amid the crying, cheering, and shouting, some people,

unable to bear the emotion of the moment, fainted, and there were even minor confrontations with police.

Vitor Vilar, a 44-year-old mechanic, was the first hostage with whom we were able to exchange a few impressions. Between hugs with relatives, he expressed the greatest praise for the way in which he was treated by UNITA. He told us: "That force is very well disciplined and organized from the military standpoint. We also have to thank its members for the concern they showed in making sure we were not ambushed by the MPLA forces, which were pursuing the group."

Francisco Luis, who had been working in the town of Andrada as an electrician for 15 months, provided us with a few details concerning the 1,500-kilometer trip to the village of Kapanga in Zaire, where they were welcomed by members of the International Red Cross:

"It was a hard trip, but we never lacked food, although it was of poor quality. The UNITA force, which consisted of about 1,000 men, was commanded by a captain, three lieutenants, and two corporals. After we entered Zaire, the inhabitants of the villages through which we passed gave us food and fruit and even placed their humble dwellings at our disposal."

Francisco Luis was earning about \$1,000 a month from his occupation, an amount which, in his opinion, "constituted a good salary." When asked whether he intended to return to Angola, he answered us with a decisive no:

"I won't go back as long as the question of who really controls the political and military situation has not been decided."

We also tried to get the Portuguese to give us a few details about relations between the cooperants and the MPLA's forces and government representatives. But our efforts were in vain. There was not a word, just total silence:

"Excuse me, but I can't tell you anything about that." That was the curt response we received whenever we asked questions.

The only one to "break through" that curtain of silence was Duarte Chaves, a mechanic who had been in Angola since 1978. In one of the airport buildings that had been turned temporarily into a clinic where some of the hostages were being treated by a Red Cross team, Duarte Chaves told us this:

"Many times I felt that I was not a technician there as a cooperant but a soldier serving the MPLA. They interfered with our work constantly. Armed to the teeth, they forced us to drive our vehicles wherever they wanted."

And he continued:

"We felt that in many ways the MPLA's military capability did not equal that demonstrated by UNITA. For example, the attack on Andrada came as a surprise, and from what we were told, the MPLA force responsible for the town's security was slaughtered because its members were asleep."

According to what we were told by that former UNITA hostage, the route followed by the group of 197 after being abducted first took it north to Cassombo. The column then headed south as far as Samalana in Sombo, after which it went north again as far as the Zairian border post of Kukutan, where contact was made with the Kinshasa government and the International Red Cross. The constant changes in direction had only one purpose: to throw the MPLA's pursuing forces, which tried to intercept the column until the very end, off the track.

Duarte Chaves told us: "The thing to be emphasized about that trek was the spirit of great humanity manifested by UNITA's men, because until we crossed the Kassai River, they allowed the women and children to be carried in the vehicles they had brought from Andrada."

His story continued: "When we entered Zaire, the food began to get worse. I even began to eat monkey meat, and whenever we crossed paths with the inhabitants, we would exchange our clothes for food. Despite all their good will, UNITA's men had no more food to give us. In Kapanga, fortunately, that situation changed with the appearance of a team from the International Red Cross, which, in addition to clothing and medical care, also provided us with the food we needed."

Out of the Filipino Hell Into Another

Breaking through the security barrier set up by the PSP [Public Security Police], the team of reporters from O DIABO approached the entrance to a part of the airport where, waiting in a bus that would take them to a hotel in Lisbon, there was a group of about 50 of the 92 Filipinos who had also been abducted by UNITA.

Sitting in the front seat was Denis Cortez, 25, who told us that many of her compatriots had fled the Philippines because of the agitated situation being experienced in that country and also because of the economic chaos, which "does not permit many families to obtain what they need to stay alive."

Denis Cortez, who emigrated to Angola about 3 months ago, told us: "When all is said and done, we left one hell only to fall into another, since the war has spread throughout Angola."

The Filipino woman says that the worst thing about the forced march through the jungle was the lack of food, because "actually, we never felt that we were prisoners."

This particular group of Filipinos was being met by the representative of the British firm that had hired them to work in Angola. Later, they were to be turned over to their embassy in Portugal, and they have probably already left to return to their country, which is currently being torn to pieces between pro-Western groups and communist guerrilla fighters.

When we returned to the airport's arrival lounge, the situation was calmer. The Household Emergency Units and Red Cross emergency units were protecting

the supplies that had not been distributed to UNITA's hostages. Major Joao Carlos Alvarenga, deputy chairman of the Lisbon Red Cross, was satisfied with the way in which "Operation Hostages" had been carried out "despite the short time in which we had to prepare for it."

Sitting on the floor in one corner of the room was a black family totaling nine people. All its possessions had been left in Andrada, and its intention now is to start a new life in Portugal.

One of the family's members commented: "We will never go to Angola again."

11798

CSO: 3442/187

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OFFICER REPORTEDLY CONFESSES TO MASSACRE--Luanda, April 24 (AFP)--A captured UNITA guerrilla officer has confessed to organising the cold-blooded massacre of more than 300 villagers in southern Angola, the state news agency ANGOP reported here Wednesday. It quoted "Major" Andre Zeca as saying he and his men had orders to kill lots of people and rob them, using axes to save ammunition. The massacre occurred last January and February in Chicambi, Waba and Caconda in Huila Province, ANGOP said. It said Zeca, in UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) since 1976, had also taken part in the massacre in 1979 of several hundred people in Mungo and Bailundo Townships in central Huambo Province. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 24 Apr 86 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1599

GHANA

RAWLINGS DISCUSSES ECONOMY, STRIKE, LABOR'S DEMANDS

AB222120 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, said in Accra this evening that without economic power, Ghanaians are nothing as a country. He said it is for this simple reason that they are always asked to work hard, strengthening the base of the national economy and sacrifice to build.

Commenting on the recent labor market in the country in an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation], Chairman Rawlings said Ghanaians swear by their anti-imperialist posture but if economically they are not strong on the ground, the Western media, security agencies and multinationals just keep quiet and watch us, knowing they can cripple us economically. Referring to one of the resolutions issued by the workers of Koforidua against the U.S. aggression last Friday which touched on the efforts being made toward national economic recovery, he said some people somewhere have got the message. Chairman Rawlings said something must have finally struck them and they are beginning to understand the economic argument. He noted that in spite of the two things which have happened on the economic front and the consequent confusion, there are some who recognize what has been done. On the desire of workers from the civil servants association, the GNAT [Ghana National Association of Teachers] and the Association of Registered Nurses to meet him to express their deep and sincere regrets about the stands taken by many workers on the issue of the abolition of leave allowances, Chairman Rawlings said he is sure they were genuinely upset and felt belittled at the way they had allowed themselves to be manipulated by a few mischievous union members. He said they would have reacted differently if all the various government agencies and revolutionary organs had done their beat [as heard] by briefing the public thoroughly on the economic situation before the abolition of the leave allowances was announced and had followed up promptly with the reasons for the action and its implication for the economy.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the government took many factors into consideration when considering the workers' demand for the restoration of the allowances. He said taking the security situation on a broader perspective, the government has been well aware of the infiltration of the labor front by dissident forces who see the labor front as a weak and easily manipulated link in destabilizing the process, having failed to achieve this by military actions so far. He

said the ignorance of the labor front had been unduly capitalized on and it was strategically important to concede to the workers in order to prevent the disgrace that would have been suffered from the low level of consciousness.

The chairman said the time they chose was one to be expected from an enemy and not from a people trying to repair a shattered economy. He said it smacked badly of individualism and selfishness and did not take into consideration the fact that they enjoy so many privileges the rural folks and self-employed are denied and should know that the government is not out to create hardships for the people.

Chairman Rawlings said members of the military and some trained militia were standing by and ready to take over essential services. Some highly disciplined workers who had tried to engage in some discussions and exploration on the issue were prepared to stay on and man their work places. Yet the government reacted otherwise in order to prevent the labor front from the shame of exposing their naive gullibility. He said they would have ended up being demoralized when they realized how they have been used, or perhaps, misused.

Replying to a questing whether the attempt to bring workers out on strike was an orchestrated affair, the leader of the revolution said some individuals within the labor front and others with close links had been plotting and planning for some time and quickly capitalized on a situation where they could manipulate the rest of the workers by playing on their ignorance and selfish, personal sentiments. He pointed out that this action should not be isolated from the recent revelations about mercenaries and guerrillas preparing to move in with arms and ammunition from Argentina to throw the whole process back. He said the Central Intelligence Agency is a powerful organ with experienced orchestrators and actors who do not move on one front, but several fronts at a time to confuse the less experienced and helpless developing nations. They manipulate their own sophisticated American populace, how much more the uninformed and ignorant (?self-seekers) of the Third World.

He said a confrontation at this point would not have been simply a confrontation between government and employees, but rather the opening up of avenues for the sharpened swords of external forces to slash and wound or even cripple our efforts to build the nation.

/8918

CSO: 3400/1577

GHANA

BRIEFS

HIGH RATE OF DEBT SERVICING--Accra, 21 Apr (AFP)--Ghana's debt servicing in 1985 represents about 67 percent of her export earnings as against 45.6 percent in the preceding year, this was revealed by Mr Ato Ahwoi, the secretary of state for public finance. Debt reimbursement for 1986 is evaluated at 487 million pounds sterling (1 pound is equal to about Fr 530), or 66 percent of the export revenue, the minister added in a closing address to an international seminar on export promotion in Accra. The short-term debt arrears are reimbursed at the rate of \$60 million per annum, so that the debt burden will remain high till after 1990, he further stated. Mr Ahwoi also announced that Ghana was currently ensuring that she became self-sufficient in rice production and that the importation of rice will henceforth be banned. In 1985, production was 66,000 tons more than the level reached in 1984, thanks to the good rains that were recorded. This performance did not, however, give the expected results, because of the difficulties in distribution and commercialization, which made it obligatory to import "a large quantity" of rice last year, he added. The minister finally said that, for the first quarter of the year, rice production rose to more than 30,000 tons, that is more than the consumption needs. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 21 Apr 86 AB] /8918

RICE IMPORTATION BAN--A 2-week international seminar on export promotion ended in Accra last night. It was organized by the Association of African Development Finance Institutions in conjunction with the national investment. In a speech, the secretary for the State Revenue secretariat, Mr Ato Ahoi, said it is significant that the seminar took place at a time when the country is seeking to expand its export base. He added that no country can truly develop without expanding its export sector. Mr Ato Ahoi, who is also the acting secretary for trade, announced that the government has placed a ban on the importation of rice because the country is now self-sufficient in its production. He said more than 30,000 tons of rice has been produced this year and this is enough to meet the national requirement. On national revenue, Mr Ato Ahoi said about 60 percent of it is being spent on foreign debt servicing. He said if Ghanaians are to survive as a nation, then it is imperative that they expand their export base to offset this huge deficit in the national income. The secretary said if current spending trends are not reversed, the country will be spending over 70 percent of its income to service debts in the next financial year. Mr Ato Ahoi expressed dissatisfaction at the performance of the private sector and asked them to be alive to their national obligation by earning more foreign exchange. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 86 AB] /8918

JAPAN PRESENTS EQUIPMENT TO STATE--Japan has presented a set of ENG [electronic news gathering] television studio equipment and accessories worth ¥34 million to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC]. The Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Mr (Katsua Arichi), handed over the items to the undersecretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi-Quakye, in Accra. The equipment was bought with money provided by the Japanese Government under a cultural aid agreement signed between the two countries in February last year. In a speech, Mr (Arichi) noted that the introduction of color television in Ghana will add a new dimension to the dissemination of information and the social changes taking place. Replying, Mr Totobi-Quakye said the items will go a long way to help the government in its effort to improve upon structures in the society. He expressed the hope that by the end of the color project, Japanese engineers would have imparted their knowledge to their Ghanaian counterparts. On his part, the director general of the GBC, Mr Fiifi Hessee, said the ENG equipment will increase the capabilities in news gathering and production. [Text]
[Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Apr 86 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1577

LIBERIA

PRESIDENT DOE ANNOUNCES AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The President of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has appointed three new ambassadors and reappointed 13 others at their posts, with the advice and consent of the Liberia Senate.

Dr Doe named Christopher Tugbe Minikon Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, Mrs Edith Brown-Carr, Ambassador to the Republic of France, and Mr Mansfield Yancy, Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the governments of the Republics of Korea, France, and Guinea have each granted agreement in favour of the designated ambassadors.

Meanwhile, Dr Doe has also reappointed the following ambassadors to their posts of original assistants.

They are: Sylvester O. Jarrett, Liberia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York; Mr Stephen J. Koffa, Ambassador to the Empire of Japan; Christopher Ricks, Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; D. Dweh Chieh, Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Gabriel Farngalo, Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Samuel B. Pearson, Ambassador to the state of Israel.

Others are Willie A. Givens, Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Nathaniel Eastman, Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; Gabriel Myers, Ambassador to the Republic of Italy; Rudolf Kolaco, Ambassador to the Republic of India; Foni D. F. Sherman, Ambassador to Canada; Harold Tarr, Ambassador to the Republic of Cote D'Ivoire and Amos Witherspoon Minister Counsellor, Permanent Representative to Geneva, Switzerland.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1572

LIBERIA

DOE REASSURES BUSINESS COMMUNITY ON PROTECTION, SECURITY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The President, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has reassured the business community, our partners in progress as well as the entire citizenry of government's fullest protection in their daily activities.

Dr Doe's reassurance comes in the wake of reports that leaflets were being clandestinely circulated in the city with the aim of creating fear and tension, an Executive Mansion release said here Friday.

Dr Doe who expressed concern about the leaflets, urged the businessmen including citizens and foreign residents to continue their normal business services without fear of molestation, as government would do everything to ensure that lives and properties are protected under the law.

The President further assured that no one would be allowed to disrupt the peace of the land nor intimidate peaceful citizens and the business community.

The Liberian Leader frowned on those who were circulating the leaflets, and said their action "is intended to retard" the nation's economy and cause confusion and chaos in the society.

Dr Doe then warned that any person or group of persons caught circulating leaflets in the city will be dealt with according to law.

He said government can no longer continue to condone the actions of individuals or groups which are intended solely to disrupt the peace of the land.

The President also mentioned that such acts on their part appear to have the sole purpose of prolonging the economic recovery in the country and scaring away those investors who may wish to invest in the country, adding that the Government and People of Liberia will not allow this to happen.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1572

LIBERIA

ECONOMIC COMMISSION MAKES FAR-REACHING PROPOSALS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Mar 86 pp 1, 2, 5

[Text] The 19-member commission appointed by President Samuel K. Doe on March 14 to review the issue of "foreign exchange flow to and from the Liberian economy," as well as other critical issues, "with a view to improving the monetary and economic situation in Liberia" has completed its work. A report has already been submitted to President Doe.

An Executive Mansion Release issued Friday said the commission proposed the surrender of 25 percent of all export earning from all exporters in addition to the tax payments which are already deposited into the government's external accounts.

According to the commission, the proposal is designed to give government additional foreign exchange to aid in honouring its external payments obligations, and at the same time allow government to exercise more control over decision involving the allocation of this scarce resource.

In view of this, the report said the proposal was made to ensure that all users of foreign exchange and importers in particular, bring to the economy only essential and productive goods and services which would contribute to the economy's growth and development.

According to the release, the logging companies fully accepted the government's decision, and are prepared to surrender the requisite off-shore earnings.

It said the rubber and mining concessions could not, during the course of the commission's work, fully accept the 25 percent surrender requirements, in view of the fact that they would have to contact their head offices abroad for the appropriate decision.

The government has therefore agreed to give more time to these concessionaires to thoroughly review the government's decision and report to government as soon as possible.

Since the major concessions in the rubber and mining industries have not been fully involved in the review of problems facing the national economy, as well as great concern about these problems, the concessionaires were given an

opportunity by the commission to present their observations and recommendations on ways and means by which government could take more specific and stronger measures to improve the economy, the release said.

The concessionaires' proposals or recommendations on ways and means by which government could take more specific and stronger measures to improve the economy, the release said. The concessionaires' proposals or recommendations from an integral part of the 19-member commission's report.

These recommendations cover areas such as effective administration of taxes, review of tax structures and efficient management of the public sector.

Presenting the report to Dr Doe, the Chairman of the Commission, Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Paul Jeffy expressed "deep gratitude" for the opportunity afforded members of the commission to serve the Government and People of Liberia.

He described the commission as "special" because according to him, it was the first time that the private production sector and government had come together to examine matters concerning the national economy.

Minister Jeffy said since government was expected to manage and direct the economy, the government must therefore "exercise some degree of monetary policy" by being able to influence the allocation of foreign exchange to the various competing users.

"This is a tool not just for control, but for economic growth and development", the Planning Minister said, adding, "this subject was the central theme of our work."

According to Minister Jeffy, the commission urged government to give adequate attention to some of the recommendations contained in the report "preferably" through the Economic and Financial Management Committee of the Liberian Government.

The 19-member commission comprised officials of government, rubber, logging and mining concessions as well as banking institutions in the country.

Meanwhile, foreign ministry officials headed by Deputy Foreign Minister David Farhat and the delegation began talks Friday on bilateral and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation is also expected to hold talks with members and executives of the Liberia chamber of commerce and other business executives.

It is also expected that the delegation would call on Vice President Dr Harry F. Moniba and members of the national legislature before returning home next week.

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CSO: 3400/1572

LIBERIA

LEBANESE COMMUNITY PRESIDENT ON PERMANENT CITIZENSHIP STATUS

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 1 Apr 86 pp 8, 7

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text] The President of the Lebanese Community in Gbarnga, Bong County, Mr Hikmat J. Barbar has appealed to government to grant foreign nationals in the country desirous of becoming Liberian citizens, "permanent citizenship" status.

This he said would serve as an impetus to those foreign nationals who are engaged in business to "invest more in the country."

In an interview with reporters over the weekend in Gbarnga City, Mr Barbar noted that most foreign businessmen and women consider "themselves citizens" since they have been absorbed by the society. Therefore, it would be more befitting to grant them citizenship, he said.

He noted that foreign nationals operating businesses in the country are working along with the national government inspite of the present financial constraints, so as to improve the economy.

"As businessmen, it is our responsibility to work with national government for the improvement of the economy of the country and engage in meaningful development projects," he said.

He said his organization was cooperating with the local county officials, adding, "we made a contribution of \$700 to the Bong County soccer team during the county meet upon the request of the county officials."

Touching on other issues, Mr Barbar pointed out that he was in favor of the recent act by the National Legislature to grant foreigners the right to own real estate properties in Liberia, adding, "it is a good proposal: I am in favor of it."

He then expressed the hope that foreign nationals in the country will take advantage of the opportunity should it become a law in the country.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1574

LIBERIA

CHINESE SIGN HEALTH MINISTRY ACCORD, PROVIDE FINANCING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 31 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] A \$281,000 agreement for the "preliminary design" of a new health ministry has been signed here between the Liberian Government and a Chinese firm, the National Complete and Plant Export Corporation (NCPEC).

Deputy Health and Social Welfare Minister J. Boima Barclay signed for the Liberian Government, while the Economic Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy here, Mr Wang Cong Min, signed for the corporation.

Under the agreement which was signed last Thursday at the Health Ministry, NCPEC would do a preliminary design for the new health ministry building and submit same to the Liberian Government within the next four months for "review and possible corrections."

The design would later be returned to China for making of the final drawing.

According to the agreement, the new health ministry would be constructed opposite the T.N. Annex Hospital in Oldest Congo Town on the Monrovia-Kakata Highway.

The building will be constructed with part of a \$13 million interest-free loan given the Liberian Government by the Chinese Government in December 1984.

The agreement stipulates that the Liberian Government would provide land for the construction of the building, as well as bear all expenses incurred in clearing the land while the Chinese Government through the NCPEC would finance the construction of the building.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Deputy Minister Barclay lauded relations between Liberia and China and said the Liberian Government was "very grateful" for China's offer to construct a new health ministry in Liberia.

He then assured his ministry's fullest cooperation with the Chinese engineers to ensure the success of the project.

For his part, Mr Wang said his government was happy for the opportunity afforded it to participate in the project, and said "everything" would be done to ensure its successful implementation.

He then appealed to the Liberian Government for additional data on the topography of the area to enable the Chinese survey team which was scheduled to leave Liberia on Friday, following a two-month working visit, fully implement the preliminary designing of the new ministry.

In brief remarks, the head of the Chinese survey team Mr Li Xiu, hoped government would continue to cooperate with his team to ensure the successful implementation of the project.

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CS0: 3400/1574

LIBERIA

ISRAEL PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR 'GREEN REVOLUTION'

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 2 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] The visiting Director of the Israeli Center for International Agricultural Cooperation, Mr Yitzhak Abt, has expressed his government's willingness to assist Liberia achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

Mr Abt who lauded the Liberian government for launching "the Green Revolution," said his government will cooperate with "the appropriate authorities" in the country to ensure its successful implementation.

Mr Abt told a press conference at the Agriculture Ministry yesterday that he was in Liberia to hold discussions with government officials to define areas where the Israeli government could assist to make the Green Revolution successful.

He disclosed that plans were being worked out for Israel set-up "Model farms" in selected areas of the country for the training and transfer of technology to farmers in those areas.

Mr Abt said besides the model farms, his government would also provide "professional support" to the Ministry of Agriculture through short and long term training programs in both Liberia and Israel.

The Agriculture Minister Scott G. Towah lauded the Israeli Government for its offer to assist in its Agriculture programs, and said his Ministry was committed to the successful implementation of the Green Revolution.

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CSO: 3400/1574

LIBERIA

STUDENT UNIFICATION PARTY VOWS TO CONTINUE IN POLITICS

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 4 Apr 86 pp 4, 11

[Article by Gabriel Williams]

[Text] Members of the Student Unification Party (SUP) of the University of Liberia (UL) have vowed to go ahead with political activities on the UL campus irrespective of the decree banning political activities on school campuses in the country.

The student party has, therefore, called on the UL administration to work out the necessary modalities prior to the resumption of classes for the first semester, 1986 which will facilitate the holding of "free and fair campus-wide elections" for a student government.

A statement issued last week by SUP's Organizing Committee, signed and approved by the party's interim secretary general and chairman, Samuel R. Clark and Wuo-Garbe Tappia respectively, said the decree banning student political activities on campuses has no legal effect under the new constitution of Liberia which came into effect last January 6.

The statement said the students seriously disagree with the pronouncements of the UL authorities or government that they cannot exercise their constitutional rights until Decree Number 2A promulgated by the former military regime prohibiting politics on campuses is repealed by the National Legislature.

According to the students, their contention is based on the grounds that Article 2A, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of Liberia "abrogates and nullifies Decree Number 2A and consequently restores the right denied us by the defunct regime."

The SUP statement said "any attempt to subject us to the power of such decree or statute will only render us ungovernable." The students of the University, the statement added, "are prepared to settle for nothing less than the full restrained exercise of the constitutional rights to elect their own leadership without a minute rancid likeness."

They lauded President Samuel K. Doe for his recent expression about the need to restore the rights to engage in campus politics.

They however, maintained that whether a bill is passed or not or whether the decree is repealed or not, they are determined to carry out their democratic activities within the limits of the law."

The students described as elementary and contradictory, the view that a decree like 2A has to be repealed by the National Legislature, noting that it is the Judiciary which should carry out such function during judicial review.

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CSO: 3400/1573

LIBERIA

KPOLEH DISCUSSES ROLE OF 'GRAND COALITION'

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 27 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text] The Chairman of the "grand Coalition" of Unity Party (UP), Liberia Action Party (LAP), and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), Mr Gabriel William Kpoleh, says the coalition founded recently by the three political parties "is not a political party."

Mr Kpolleh was referring to a press statement reportedly issued by the Election Commission (ECOM) a day before a mass rally planned was to have been held by the coalition last week. He alleged that the Commission said it did not receive an application requesting for registration and recognition of the coalition as a political party.

As we were going to press last night, late news on the State-owned radio said the head of the Supreme Council for Zoes in Liberia, Dr Samuel "Tarnue" Doe will meet with Zoes from Montserrado, Grand Bassa and other counties as well as leaders of opposition parties.

Addressing members of the coalition yesterday, the Chairman of the coalition, Mr Gabriel Kpoleh noted that the Election Commission's uneasiness for not having received application and "begging for recognition and registration of the grand coalition as a political party was not appropriate," adding, "we wish to inform the Commission that the grand coalition is not a political party and therefore, is not subject to registration."

"Your Commission has only two tasks; to register a political party and to conduct elections," he added.

According to a release issued yesterday and signed by the Second Secretary General of the coalition, Mr K. B. K. Sando, Mr Kpoleh said that the citation "Awake For Positive Action" signed by Mr Peter Jallah, Secretary-General of the coalition on March 19, 1986 on behalf of the grand coalition, was under the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia and a legitimate exercise of the political franchise of the three political parties.

Backing the legitimacy of the exercise, Mr Kpoleh pointed out that this was supported by the Constitution (Article I through Article 100 inclusive). "It is part of the fundamental rights under the constitution as well as the political rights of the people of Liberia which can be expressed individually and collectively as well as through a political party or parties," he said.

The coalition chairman mentioned that the Election Commission (ECOM) conclusion that inviting youths to the mass rally constitutes "the incitement of violence, public fright, political instability and to create social disharmony," was "not only a reversal to those TWP tactics that necessitated the April 12, 1980 coup but also a displacement of the judiciary in that you have already finally decided the fate of the youths of this country without hearing."

"Our conducts are in every respect legal and highly patriotic and not illegal as you misconstrued them," he said, adding, "we shall therefore, maximize and continue all of our activities."

According to the release, Mr Kpoleh, who is also Standard Bearer of LUP, thanked ECOM for its 'valuable information' sent.

He said that he would like to inform the Commission that "whether or not the youth who were to have attended the rally are those SECOM/ECOM have charged and found guilty for being solely responsible for destruction of properties, none of their fundamental rights under the constitution has been diminished adding "they still have their fundamental rights to attend the mass rally."

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CSO: 3400/1573

LIBERIA

COMPANY WORKERS IN NIMBA COUNTY STRIKE FOR ARREARS

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 24 Mar 86 p 8

[Article by S. Toe Nowonnie]

[Text] Some 125 workers of the Cestos Nimba Corporation (CNC) in Saclepea-Mah Chiefdom, Nimba County are on strike in demand for three and half years salary arrears allegedly owed them by the company.

The workers' action followed a general meeting of all employees of the corporation, a private company, last week in Nimba County.

A spokesman for the workers, Mr Albert Jelleh, informed DAILY STAR after the meeting that their decision was based on the management of CNC's refusal to meet their salary payment despite several contacts with the management.

Mr Jelleh revealed that the strike action was not only limited to the company but the company's elementary school where teachers are said to have laid down chalk.

He explained that since 1973, the company has had several management teams. He said as a result, some of their colleagues lost their jobs through redundancy exercises carried out in the past, but that such redundant workers are yet to be compensated in accordance with the Labour law of the country.

Mr Jelleh, who expressed the hope that their decision to lay down tools will claim the attention of authorities, said that the striking workers were doing everything within their power to get in contact with the Ministry of Labour.

He concluded that the workers will not resume work if management fails to pay them for at least five months each out of their three and half years salaries.

Mr Jelleh noted that this is because most of the workers were indebted to some businessmen due to their inability to get their pay.

When contacted, the Labour Commissioner, Mr Henry Bam, declined to comment on the situation at CNC.

For his part, the Acting General Manager of CNC, Mr Musa Fodee, said: "I am not the right man to comment," but could not tell our reporters who the "right man" for the company was.

LIBERIA

STRIKING TRANSIT WORKERS BLAME DIRECTOR FOR CORPORATE WOES

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 31 Mar 86 p 8

[Article by Ephraim S. Johns]

[Text] As the Monrovia Transit Authority (MTA) employees' strike action enters its third week today, the employees have laid the problems confronting the Corporation on the Managing Director, Mr Bleabay Bedell.

According to the workers, their decision to have laid down tools was due to "strong conviction that the MTA has not been properly managed."

However, the Managing Director, Mr Bleabay Bedell, denied the allegations.

Explaining what prompted the strike action, the employees said that the Corporation is indebted to them for five months in 1984 and another five months from October 1985 to February 1986.

The workers further alleged that the Managing Director had adopted a habit of not using the Authority's funds properly by lavishly spending on lunch and public relations.

They disclosed that out of a total amount of \$62,035.00 that was paid to the corporation by the Bomb Mining Company (BMC) for the MTA bus services covering the period from October 1985 to January 1986, "\$2,745.50" was clandestinely used by the Managing Director."

Concerning the corporation's property, the employees alleged that the Managing Director, is using the Authority's vehicles to operate a personal commercial transportation company.

When contacted, the Managing Director, Mr Bleabay Bedell, said he considered the allegations levied against him as "false and misleading."

He said the amount referred to by the workers as paid by the Bong Mining Company (BMC), was only \$2,460.21 which was deposited into account #348 at the Agricultural and Cooperative Development Bank (ACDB), on March 7, 1986.

On the vehicles allegedly being used by him to operate a personal commercial transportation, Mr Bedell disclosed that it was a container trailer rented to transport a consignment of tyres from the Free Port of Monrovia to the compound of the Monrovia Transit Authority (MTA) in Gardnersville, near Monrovia.

Giving reasons for the alarm raised by the workers concerning the disappearance of the trailer from the MTA compound, Mr Bedell explained that following the discharge of the tyres, the truck which was an old one and valued at \$4,550.00, after customs assessment, was ordered parked until the customs duty amounting to \$2,115.75 was paid on September 23, 1985 before the truck was released.

The Monrovia Transit Authority (MTA) is among several public corporations listed to be privatized by the government following the passing into law an act authorizing the President of Liberia to take such measures in the interest of the Liberian people.

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CSO: 3400/1575

NIGERIA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON ENTRY OF NEIGHBORS, BORDER ISSUES

AB172305 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Atilabi Atoyebi commentary]

[Text] With the reopening of Nigeria's borders, there have been reports of great movement of people across the borders. Some people have raised the alarm over the manner in which people from the neighboring countries have been streaming into the country. Technically, there is nothing wrong with our neighbors coming into our country. Nigerians, too, have been taking advantage of the present situation to travel to neighboring states. Therefore, it is time we allow our neighbors to come in.

Also, the protocol of the ECOWAS provides for free movements of citizens of member countries across their borders. And of course, relevant international law and convention provide for free movements of persons across borders subject to possession of relevant travel documents. So, that our neighbors are coming into our country should ordinarily be the least of our problems, but some other factors surrounding their presence has called for some attention. In the first place, it is expected that those who are coming in, and even Nigerians going out to ECOWAS countries, would respect the clause of the organization's protocol limiting the period of their visit to 90 days. Many exceptions to the rule is confined to laws on residence and work permit. Otherwise, anybody who enters Nigeria from another ECOWAS country and who lives there beyond 90 days, will be overstaying his or her welcome.

The second cause of concern is the issue of the characters of those who are coming into the country regardless of the length of stay. Nigeria had cried out in the past that some of our neighbors had come with criminal intentions and had actually been found to be working with unpatriotic members of our society to commit dangerous crimes.

The third issue which had been reechoed is the possibility of our neighbors compounding our unemployment problems. Some of them had in the past accepted low wages to displace Nigerians from jobs.

The fourth problem is our trade relations with our neighbors. It is common knowledge that Nigeria closed her borders when she was expecting a change in the color of the naira. The situation arose because the naira was unofficially

the currency of the West African subregion. Our neighbors were in possession of millions of naira, and they had used it to (?purchase goods) from this country. These were goods that Nigeria had spent her scarce foreign exchange to purchase. The (?desperate) problem was that while our neighbors were not paying in foreign exchange for what they were buying, we were also made to face the economic law of supply, not the least in demand, and the resultant higher prices.

The fear is now being expressed that the situation is rearing its ugly head. A state military governor has even said that cocoa is being smuggled out in such a quantity that one of our neighbors, which is not a producer, is already an exporter of the commodity. Some Nigerians have said that the time has come when we should stop complaining. They have also argued that border closure is an easy way out, and should not be regarded as a permanent solution. So what are their suggestions?

Like what obtains in developed countries, Nigeria has the right and necessary protection under international law to (?simply) deport aliens who enter or stay in the country illegally. Such a move will prevent the type of mass exodus which has given Nigeria bad publicity on two occasions in recent years.

Another suggestion is that Nigeria's immigration and custom officials should take necessary pains to (?sieve) those who are passing through recognized border posts. And they should make it a risk not worth taking for those who prefer to enter through illegal routes. It is important to add that those who are assigned to carry out these responsibilities must be provided with all the equipment they would need to do a thorough job. On their own part, loyalty and probity are demanded from them.

It is also being suggested that Nigeria should continue to hold dialogue with her neighbors over the question of regulation of their trade relations to conform to the norms of international trade. Trade transactions between countries must involve the use of foreign exchange. The current system amounts to smuggling and our (?aversion) for this should be made quite clear to the leaders of the countries with whom we ought to maintain very cordial political and economic relations.

These ideas boil down to the fact that any program aimed at Nigeria's economic survival would have to take into consideration the nature of the country's relations to her neighbors.

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CSO: 3400/1579

SENEGAL

BANKING UNION FACING BANKRUPTCY BECAUSE OF FAULTY POLICIES

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 28 Feb 86 pp 8,9

[Article by Ababacar Xalifa: "Layoffs To Avoid Bankruptcy"]

[Text] The Senegalese Banking Union (USB) is not far from bankruptcy. Neither the appointment of a new director, nor state subsidies, nor the financial support of the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO) have rescued it.

The alarm signals are red at the USB. The threat of a financial crash hangs over this banking institution, in which the state is the principal shareholder. Indeed, the USB coffers are empty, depleted as they are by bad investments, swollen personnel, and some bad payers, including some national "untouchables" who owe it at least 26 billion.

What is necessary now is to avoid failure and filing for bankruptcy; that is all there is left to do. To this end, the bank's board of directors has proposed a cutback of 203 employees out of a staff of 569, for the purpose of giving the establishment a chance for survival by reducing its fixed costs. However, this must be done quickly, because, as a bank officer told us, "at the pace things are going, with a negative economic situation and fixed obligations of the institution, the USB cannot hang on until June." According to him, after that time the bank risks moving from the "red zone" (danger), which it has been in for several years, to the "loss zone" (failure due to lack of liquidity).

Capitalism

Thus, despite the discounts by the central agency of the BCEAO and the subsidies by the Senegalese state totaling some 10 billion, the USB has continued to pay out more money than it deposits in its coffers. An early director, Tanor Thiendella Fall was in the interim replaced in his chair by another, Aristide Alcantara, to restore order to affairs. But to no avail.

However, the fact that the USB is experiencing difficulties to the extent of there being fear of bankruptcy is in part because its treasury has been extravagant for too long. This dates back to the preceding decade, particularly in the 1970's before the oil shock and the world recession, when

the Senegalese state wanted to promote emergence of a national capitalism. The USB, with Credit Lyonnais as partner, was then, along with the Senegal National Development Bank (BNDS), one of the two financial levers of the Senegalese government. Ministers and other high officials, the "big electors" of the Socialist Party, young business sharks, etc. profited by draining off the main part of the funds of these two banks.

Recovery

In purchase of a cement plant, taking over of a textile group by nationals, or acquisition of shares in French companies, it was always the USB that was approached. And it was generous with its billions. Today, this money has produced some local billionaires, just as that of the BNDS enabled some others to gain domination of the real estate and transport sectors. Yet, this national capitalism has shown itself to be much more sapping than promotional of economic growth.

The USB's new leadership is today having problems recovering its loans, because the "loaners" are part of the social foundation on which the government is based. The ponderous aspects of Senegalese society enable "influence" on the government's attitude, and it is to be feared that these billions have gone up in smoke. Not being able to beat on its debtors, the bank management is preferring for the moment to raise the sword of Damocles over the heads of its personnel.

Since survival of the USB must come about through decreased circulation of money in an initial period, through revival of its activities thereafter, and recovery if possible of its loans, the plethora of officers and personnel desired by the former director, Tanor Fall, is now having a boomerang effect on the employees. With 140 officers out of 569 employees, while the average is 30 officers in the International Bank of Commerce and Industry of Senegal (BICIS) as well as in the General Banking Company of Senegal (SGBS), and 100 officers out of 400 at the BNDS, the salary burden is too heavy for the bank's treasury, which is going through a period of turbulence.

The bank employees trade union, which rejects the solution of cutback of personnel, has made counterproposals. The personnel would agree to the loss of some benefits such as bonuses, extra pay, overtime, etc., in order to preserve their "work instrument." The personnel also proposes a plan and method to recover the billions owed to their establishment. The ball is now in the other court.

The USB's current difficulties are above all a warning for the BNDS. In fact, almost the same problems exist in both banks: too much state "interventionism" at once, laxity and favoritism in promotion of officers and recruitment, and billions distributed without any (or only a little) security. Today, we are paying the piper. To the greater tragedy of the weakest: the personnel.

9920

CSO: 3419/238

SENEGAL

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON ALGERIAN-FINANCED ROAD SYSTEM

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3-6 Apr 86 p 12

[Article by Ibrahima Ndiaye: "Construction of the Sibassor-Ndiebel Road Launched"]

[Excerpts] Recently, in Sibassor, in the District of Gandiaye, Minister of Equipment Robert Sagna launched the construction of an unpaved road to link that locality to Ndiebel. Twenty-five kilometers long, it will service some 20 villages in the two rural communities of Dya and Ndiebel.

This road could become a national road, for it could be extended to the Fatick and Diourbel regions. This work will be completely financed by the Algerian government.

Addressing the minister, [Deputy] Bakhoun pointed out that the population entertains the legitimate hope that, with this operation as an example, other roads will be built in the department for the benefit of all concerned social classes.

"You are aware that, after the completion of the Thiawando-Latmingue-Keur Aly Bassin roads in the District of Ndoeffane on the one hand and in the Districts of Lamarame-Ndiedieng and Gandiaye-Ndiebel on the other, the department will no longer be an enclave; it will be completely and harmoniously open to the outside.

Moreover, the deputy indicated that everybody is optimistic and cherishes the dream that some unpaved roads will be asphalted within a reasonable time, depending on the economic situation.

Renovation Program

Having expressed his pleasure at being with the minister for this ceremony, the Algerian ambassador, [Rachid Haddad], noted that this road was part of a vast program of renovation of the road system defined as a priority by the government and to which his country, Algeria, intended to lend financial support.

Rachid Haddah also explained that this road will remain the concern of the elect who are entrusted with the welfare of the population from this hemmed in section of the region and it will stimulate its economic activities.

The ambassador specified: "This ceremony stands for the brotherhood and solidarity of the Algerian and Senegalese peoples. It remains a testimony to the good health of the Algerian-Senegalese cooperation which our two brotherly chiefs of state wanted tangible, dynamic and exemplary.

The minister of equipment's opening remarks were addressed to the ambassador, pointing out that this ceremony was the expression of his availability and of the interest he showed to the development of cooperation between the two countries. Robert Sagan added that this cooperation, which stands out as an example among southern countries, is wanted and prompted by two illustrious chiefs of state.

The minister believes that it affects more particularly a vital sector of our economy, namely, the development of the road system.

"As a matter of fact, following the 3-billion-franc financing of the Tamindala-Medina Gounass and of the Passy-Foundiougne-Fatick road sections, your government will undertake with us the building of 139 kilometers of unpaved roads in our various regions, especially in the Kaolack."

In addition to the Sibassor-Dya-Ndiebel road, this ambitious road program financed by Algeria, for a total amount of 1 billion, affects the departments of Matam (for 14 kilometers), Bignona (56 kilometers), Ziguinchor (29 kilometers) and Ousouye (18 kilometers).

Comfort and Safety

Let us also note that construction work in the Kaolack department will be handled by a local company. It will involve a revision of the layout, for both the plan and the longitudinal profile, in order to ensure a minimum of comfort and safety to the passengers.

It will also involve the laying of a 7-kilometer-wide sand clay bottom layer and of a lateritic grit, 15 centimeters thick and 6 meters wide.

In addition, the building of a drain system for runoff water could make the road serviceable all through the year.

Thus, the implementation of this project will give the rural populations a vital tool for their economic and social development tremendously hindered, until now, by their confinement.

This is why Minister Robert Sagna explained the importance of this road which will play an extremely crucial role in upgrading the inhabitants' lives in that area.

In the name of these populations and of the chief of state, Sagna once again warmly thanked the fraternal Algerian people and their guide. Finally, he expressed the wish that cooperation between the two countries, which is already bearing fruit, will continue and expand for the benefit of their respective peoples.

6857

CSO: 3419/245

SIERRA LEONE

MOMOH ADDRESSES COMMUNITY ON NEED FOR IMF PROGRAM

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Head of State Major-General Momoh has told a cross section of the Freetown community that Government, out of necessity was contemplating the implementation of the conditionalities recommended for Sierra Leone by the International Monetary Fund.

President Momoh explained to members of the Employers Federation, the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, religious leaders and members of the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce that the ailing economy needed immediate cure.

The revitalisation of the economy, Dr. Momoh said, could not be done without the co-operation of major financing agencies and that such co-operation could only be achieved if this country was in the good books of the I.M.F.

The president said: "It would appear that if we do not thrash out our differences with the I.M.F., it may not be possible for us to have meaningful transactions with major donor agencies."

The Head of State explained that the I.M.F. has been with us since the mid-seventies and indeed in the past the government actually implemented some of the conditionalities spelt out by that body.

"However," the president added, "there were a few major areas which needed to be settled and these areas once left hanging made the package as presented by the I.M.F. not fully implemented."

Dr. Momoh emphasized that the whole business about the I.M.F. and its policies was not of his making and would not impose unnesessary hardship on the people of this country.

The four major areas which must be accepted by the Government before the 5th of May if the I.M.F. should continue to have this country on its funding list, are those areas which have to do with floating the leone, the withdrawal of subsidy on rice and motor fuel, increasing producer prices, liberalisation of trade, and upgrading salaries and wages of workers.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. J. Amara Bangali told the audience that floating the leone should be seen as an effort to beat the blackmarket.

The short supply of foreign exchange has created an escalation in the amount of leones paid for the dollar in the blackmarket.

And since the blackmarket fetches more leones than the banking system most people use the blackmorket and in the process starve the Central Bank of foreign exchange.

"If the leone is floated," Mr. Amara assured, "the commercial banks and the Central Bank should be in a position to use an exchange rate similar to what obtains in the blackmarket and this kind of competition will encourage people to sue the banking system instead of the blackmarket."

On the withdrawal of the subsidies on rice and petrol, the president said this again was necessary because government spends huge sums of money in subsidising these items, and the economy is too fragile at this stage to continue such a burdensome exercise.

CSO: 3400/1533

SIERRA LEONE

CAUTION ADVISED ON IMF LOAN, NATIONAL DEBATE URGED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 29 Mar 86 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The implementation of the IMF conditionalities which has become topical since President Momoh acquainted the public with information relating to the need for government to find a permanent place in the good books of the IMF must be debated further as there is great need to thoroughly inform the public on the implications.

Out of sheer persistence, the IMF in the past suggested solutions that have led to the devaluation of the national currency from Le1.20 to the U.S. Dollar to Le6 in less than five years and in the midst of a non-improving economy we must now begin to question ourselves whether the continuous lowering of the value of our national currency is the sole panacea.

In 1982, when Salia Jusu Sheriff came up with his two-tier system, again in the aftermath of IMF pressure, it was widely believed that the policy would once more restore confidence in the banking system but after two months of confusion, the entire exercise became a defacto devaluation, reducing the value of the national currency by almost hundred per cent.

Then came Abdulai Conteh's floatation which again reduced the value of the Leone by more than a hundred per cent.

Throughout the period when the value of the currency plummeted to lower depths the earning capacity of the worker barely increased and in some cases, the worker became poorer as he found it more and more difficult to cope with rising prices.

It is the social implication surrounding the floatation theory that must be thoroughly examined for although the theory itself suggests a healthier national budget that would reduce government's headache, the average Sierra Leonean must not be made to pay too high all in the name of benefits which he may not likely see immediately.

Although floatation suggests that exports will now be more attractive in the overseas markets, because they impose lower prices and at the same time government indirectly discourages the mass consumption of imported

items in a bid to rectify our lopsided balance of trade figures, it is also true that the policy would be more effective in an industrialised country.

At the moment, Sierra Leone's exports are limited to cash crops such as coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, gold and diamonds, which over the years have not improved in volume and the sale of which firmly controlled by forces outside our control, and therefore cannot dramatically improve the foreign exchange position of this country overnight.

And until we maximise production and increase our exports in volume and until this country develops its own local industry that can manufacture basic consumer items, any firm restriction on imported item can only cause widespread shortages that can lead to hardship.

True, the theory of floatation as a weapon to destroy the destabilising blackmarket sounds convincing but as we said in our last editorial the possibility of rendering a devastating blow on the blackmarket exists only when it is clear that the banking system has enough foreign exchange to service first the private sector and secondly the public sector.

In fact the Chamber of Commerce in their discussion with the President on the IMF issue have suggested 40 million dollars as a reasonable figure that must exist in the banking system before the floatation policy is implemented.

In the absence of such arrangement there is very little hope of containing blackmarketeers.

Secondly, the cushioning effect of increasing the salaries and wages of workers will affect a mere 10 per cent of the population.

How can we ensure an improved standard of living in rural areas when the price hike on cash crops will affect a mere ten percent of all farmers solely based in parts of Kailahun and Kenema district? What happens to other farmers whose produce do not fall under the category of cash crops?

In other words, although a drop in the value of the national currency through floatation will affect the living standards of 3.7 million people in a downward spiral the cushioning effect in the form of increase in wages and salaries and an increase in the price of cash crops will affect less than 30 per cent of the national population.

Although it now appears that the implementation of the IMF policies is crucial to the restoration of the national economy, yet the debate on the implication of such an implementation should be encouraged if only as a way of pre-empting chaos and identifying areas of weaknesses which need to be handled very cautiously.

CSO: 3400/1533

SIERRA LEONE

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY FOR IMPLEMENTING NEW MEASURES CRITICIZED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] When the new administration emphasised the need to restructure the national economy, it was also assumed that apart from the paperwork itself the necessary supportive measures would be provided to ensure the success of the newly formulated policies.

At the moment, although it appears that government has the goodwill to introduce new policies in an effort to correct the economic malaise, the absence of positive results so far can only be attributed to the absence of an effective follow-up.

When government announced the new rice distribution system the idea was applauded but it soon became a nightmare in the midst of irregular activities perpetrated by greedy individuals who knew that there was no effective machinery to ensure that the exercise was carried out properly.

No wonder the decision was reversed.

This in itself does not only indicate inconsistency but it also encourages dishonest business people to hold the government to ransom, fully exploiting the administration's seeming lack of capacity to sustain its policies, and this is why we ask government not to compromise with such decisions because at the moment what we need is a firm and uncompromising administration that is determined to discipline those people whose activities run counter to the established rules and regulations.

When the prices of consumer items were slashed, an applauded government effort that was seen as a measure to ease the hardship on the citizens of this country, the decision itself was based on a realistic appraisal of the actual cost of commodities.

In less than two months, a new upward bound price list was announced, again creating a semblance of inconsistency.

But the most outstanding dilemma which threatens to overwhelm the country is the acute shortage of foreign exchange, a grave concern that also

threatens commercial activities in the nation, especially when one considers that the importation of goods through unnumbered licenses had been banned.

The abolition of unnumbered licenses makes good economic sense but the decision itself pre-supposes a situation that will make it possible for commercial houses to have access to foreign exchange through the banking system.

And the banking system is devoid of foreign exchange.

Even this country's last hope in the area of foreign exchange generation, the GGDO is seriously threatened by the absence of the necessary supportive measures that were promised by the Ministry of Finance when the company was being launched.

And the smuggling of gold and diamonds continues, only that this time because of the ban on unnumbered licenses the smuggler no longer brings back his wealth in the form of goods.

The fear therefore is that our minerals will be smuggled out, the banking system will remain bankrupt of foreign exchange and the shops will remain empty.

But what has paralysed the GGDO is the recent rumour about an imminent floating of the national currency which has caused business people to hold on to their gold and diamonds awaiting new prices.

It is rumours like this that should not be allowed to circulate for such rumours can have a devastating effect on the economy.

For example, when the GGDO was set up in December, that company generated 4.7 million U.S. Dollars in that single month.

By February with the intensification of rumours surrounding policies that are still to materialise the performance of that company dwindled and the GGDO could only generate a paltry 100,000 Dollars.

And government should work out a method to effectively communicate with the public so that the future of this country, especially the economy is not determined by mere rumours.

The government so far has taken all the right decisions, but the problem plaguing the administration is the absence of effective machinery to effect a follow up and to ensure that the policies work.

And this is the area that should be looked into.

CSO: 3400/1533

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT KAUNDA APPOINTS NEW DISTRICT GOVERNORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

TWENTY district governors have been retired while ten new ones have been appointed by President Kaunda.

Explaining the importance of governors in the nation, Dr Kaunda said he had also written to some governors who had shown weaknesses to advise them against bad social behaviour like excessive beer drinking "or breast-feeding".

"I hope those who receive my letters either because of this weakness or for not visiting wards regularly and failing to follow up development projects will take my counselling seriously."

Where there was a sharp and able governor, the Party would be strong.

He did not name the retired governors but among those appointed was outspoken Liuwa MP Mr Namushi Namuchana who becomes district governor for Lukulu. He replaces Mr Lienda Mwanang'ombe whose next posting was not known.

Member of Parliament for Chifubu Mr Godfrey Simasiku was appointed governor for Ndola Urban replacing Mr Crosby Chibanga.

Member of Parliament for Namwala Mr Biggie Nkumbula becomes

governor for his constituency replacing Mr Annanial Simwanza who goes to Livingstone as national guidance governor.

Another MP Mr Likando Kalaluka for Senanga has been appointed governor for Sesheke and takes over from Mr Samuel Wamuwi who moves to Mbala in the same capacity to take over from Mr Hycson Bowa.

Dundumwenze MP Mr Jonathan Sing'ombe is the new Kalomo governor and replaces Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa who recently went to North-Western Province as provincial political secretary.

Kitwe governor Mr Shi-yenge Kapini moves to Ndola as national guidance governor and has been replaced by Mr Bill Chanda who was governor in the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee in Lusaka.

Mr Kingstone Chibale Chime is now Mumbwa governor. He replaces Mr Raphael Mapulanga who goes to Eastern Province as national guidance governor. Mr Chime's place in Serenje has been taken over by Mr Abel Bendela.

Mufulira and Luanshya governors Mr Boyd

Kaseunga and Mr Peter Mutale Lishika, have swapped places. Chingola governor Mr Evaristo Mutale moves to Chipata in the same capacity taking over from Glory Maseko who has been posted to Northern Province as national guidance governor.

Mr Josiah Kanyuka, formerly provincial programme coordinator is the new governor for Chingola.

Chama governor Mr Sande Goma has been replaced by Mr Vincent Mulenga while in Lundazi, Mr Adon Chilemba has taken over from Mr Martin Sakala who had been acting.

A school teacher from Kalomo Mr Sunday Sianjina has been appointed Mpika governor and Dr Kaunda hoped he would control rampant poaching in the area by foreigners. Mr Sianjina replaces Mr Philip Mwango.

In Lusaka Rural, Mr John Kapokola has been confirmed governor while in Isoka Mr David Kapaya has been replaced by Mr Andrew Kawonga from Mongu.

Mwinilunga governor Mr Raston Chilongo and Mr Adam Ngambela for Chizela have swapped places.

Mazabuka governor Mr Andrew Sibbuyu has been replaced by Mr Oswald Phiri from provincial headquarters in Livingstone. Mr Onesmus Habeenzu, who had been national guidance governor in Lusaka, becomes district governor for Kaoma replacing Mr Borniface Mapani who goes to North-Western Province as national guidance governor.

Mr Samuel Namakando has been named governor for Kaiabo to replace Mr Sylvester Sikufweba now provincial political secretary for Northern Province in place of Mr Wilson Chakulya who has retired.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1545

ZAMBIA

MINISTERS, ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT TEAM APPOINTED IN 'RESHUFFLE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday announced a major Cabinet reshuffle and a newlook economic management team to steer Zambia's on-going economic recovery programme.

The changes include the creation of a new Ministry of Presidential Affairs to be headed by Dr Henry Meebelo, who moves from Decentralisation, and the merger of the ministries of National Guidance and Information and Broadcasting.

Former special assistant to the President (Press) Mr Milimo Punabantu becomes minister of the enlarged Ministry of National Guidance, Information and Broadcasting.

Mr Basil Kabwe who was minister of General Education and Culture takes over as Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning from Mr Luke Mwanashiku, who becomes Foreign Affairs Minister.

Former Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma has been appointed as the President's special assistant for economic affairs, replacing Mr Dominic Mulaisho, who is going into private business.

Other changes made at State House included the appointment of Mr Paul Lusaka, now Zambia's per-

manent representative at the United Nations, as his special assistant for political affairs in place of Mr Wilted Phiri who goes into the diplomatic service.

Dr Leonard Chivuno, former chairman of the Prices and Incomes Commission becomes the new Bank of Zambia governor while the incumbent Mr David Phiri succeeds Dr Chivuno.

Former Times of Zambia Editor-in-Chief Mr Naphy Nyalugwe becomes special assistant for Press, social and cultural affairs.

Dr Kaunda appointed Mr Julian Masaninga permanent secretary of the Ministry of Presidential Affairs.

On his decision not to renew Mr Mulaisho's contract, President Kaunda said he wanted him to concentrate on Shonga Steel which he owned together with former Zimco executive director for energy and transport Mr Patrick Chisanga whose contract would not be renewed when it expired in July.

Following the changes there would now be only three special assistants at State House. Former special assistant for regional cooperation Dr Siteke Mwale becomes principal

advisor to the Prime Minister for regional cooperation.

At Cabinet Office, former solicitor-general Mr Charles Manyema has been appointed secretary to the Cabinet taking over from Mr Evans Willima who has been transferred to Zimco as director-general.

Dr Kaunda has appointed former minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba a judge of the Supreme Court. Former minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Cosmas Chibanda is the new Minister of Home Affairs.

The President thanked Mr Chomba for his loyal and dedicated services and said men of his calibre were needed on the bench.

The President announced the retirement of Mr Herbert Mapili as Inspector-General of Police and that of the commissioner at force headquarters Mr Mubuka Sinyinda.

Former commissioner for special duties at State House Mr Henry Mtonga takes over from Mr Mapili while Mr Ernest Nyirenda is now commissioner for special duties at State House.

Mr Josiah Konayuma has been appointed commissioner of police to replace

Mr Sinyinda.

Minister of State for Finance Mr Mbambo Sianga has moved to Home Affairs in the same capacity to take over from Chief-tainess Nkomeshya who goes to Decentralisation.

Dr Kaunda paid glowing tribute to Mr Mapili who had started as his aide de camp (ADC) at State House and worked with him for a long time during which he had risen through the ranks.

But Mr Mapili's health had deteriorated and it was just proper that he be retired.

Following Dr Kaunda's reshuffle yesterday a number of ministries have changed hands.

Former minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma has moved to the Ministry of Higher Education to take over from Mr Rajah Kunda who becomes Minister for Decentralisation.

The President said Prof Goma had done a good job as Foreign Affairs minister and brought honour and dignity to Zambia.

But his services were needed elsewhere. In his new portfolio he would be charged with improving the quality of education in the higher institutions of learning.

President Kaunda acknowledged that there had been some problems experienced at the university and other institutions and was confident that Prof Goma in dealing with them would succeed.

Following the merger of the Ministry of National Guidance and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Arnold Simuchimba has been appointed Minister of General Education and Culture.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa becomes Minister of Mines taking over from Mr Jameson Kalaluka who has swapped with him.

Former minister for Youth and Sport Mr Ben Kakoma has been posted to the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and his place taken by former minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda.

The Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy has been taken to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. Former minister of State for Industrial Participatory Democracy Mr. Uniah Mwila is the new minister.

At the minister of State level several changes have been effected. Former minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Daniel Munkombwe has moved to the Ministry of Tourism. He has been replaced by Mr Richard Zimba, formerly minister of State for Commerce and Industry.

At the Ministry of Co-operatives the new minister of State is Mr Nathan Sifwa who served at the Ministry of Mines in the same capacity.

Former minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Otema Musuka has been transferred back to the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Simon Kalaba has moved to: Works, and Supply as minister of State from the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications where he has been replaced by Brigadier-General Enos Haimbe from the Ministry of Tourism.

Mr Noah Dilamonu has moved over to the Ministry of Mines as minister of State.

The changes have also seen the elevation of two members of Parliament as ministers of State.

Chilubi MP Mr Rabbison Chongo had been appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of National Guidance, Information and Broadcasting.

Chizela MP Mr Mulondwe Muzungu has been appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The President appointed director of the research bureau at Freedom House Mr Kapembe Nsingo as Minister of State for Finance and nominated him to Parliament.

At permanent secretary level, Dr Joshua Kanganja, dean of the school of law at the University of Zambia, has been appointed permanent secretary in the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

Dr Kanganja recently served as a member of the tribunal which was appointed to review the cases of Mandrax detainees released yesterday.

Former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Legal Affairs Mr Jack Chitundu has been appointed chairman of the Industrial Relations Court, relieving Miss Justice Lombe Chibesakunda who has reverted to the bench as a High Court judge.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Peter Kasanda would go into the diplomatic service and his successor will be announced later.

Other appointments announced by President Kaunda affect Zambia Airways chief pilot Captain Godfrey Mulundika who has moved up as managing director.

He replaces Mr Lawrence Bwalya who goes to Zimeo and will be responsible for special duties.

Mr Robert Chomba, formerly transport coordinator now becomes Zimeo executive director for transport and energy.

ZAMBIA

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO FORCE POLITICIANS' RESIGNATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Godfrey Malama]

[Text] The controversial Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Bill was finally passed in Parliament yesterday when Government conceded to include a clause making it compulsory for politicians to resign before contesting general elections.

After a heated protracted debate Government gave in and the Bill was passed by an overwhelming majority.

One hundred and one members supported the Bill when the House voted. Only Mr Palakasa Chiwaya (Chilibombwe) voted against while Member for Chiengi Mr Maxwell Lufoma abstained. A two-third majority of 90 members are required by law before the Republican Constitution can be amended.

This means that district governors, provincial political secretaries, district political secretaries, provincial and district youth chairmen as well as UNIP women's chairmen would be compelled to quit their jobs before contesting polls.

Others are civil servants, parastatal employees and members of the defence forces.

The Bill was deferred last year as controversy raged in Parliament over an amendment moved by Kabwata MP and district governor Mr Michael Sata, requiring politicians to resign as well before they could be allowed to stand in parliamentary elections.

The Bill was deferred to allow the Government to consider some of the suggestions made by members.

But when it was reintroduced in the House, it met stiff opposition from the backbench despite the inclusion of a clause stating that the Party would come up with regulations indicating the categories of its employees who would be asked to resign before contesting polls.

Prime Minister Musokotwane said Article 68 (5) (G) was specifically intended to accommodate the members' views and assured the House that appropriate regulations would be made under the Party Constitution stating the

personnel to be affected.

He reminded the House that it would be wrong to legislate for Party functionaries because these were governed by the Party Constitution.

But members argued that the clause was vague because it did not explicitly state which politicians would be compelled to quit.

Mr Chiwaya said in his contribution that laws should protect the interests of everybody and urged the Government to effect the amendment.

Mr Alfayo Hambayi (Kanyama) said the law should apply to politicians as well so they did not use their positions to their advantage during elections. "We can't be asked to legislate discriminatory laws."

Mr Lawrence Sinyani (Sesheke) said to anticipate that the Party would amend its constitution and effect what was being demanded was tantamount to asking

the House to "sign a blank cheque."

The clause naming the Party leaders to resign should be included in the Bill.

He was supported by Mr John Kalenga (Mwinilunga West) who said all citizens should be governed by the same law since there was only one poll.

Mr Dennis Katilunga (Wusakile) said the House should not pass laws that were impartial while Mr Julius Kabaso (Chinwe-mwe) wondered what was so special about governors that they should not be required to quit.

Winding up debate, Mr Musokotwane said after considering the members' views, Government had decided to amend clause five (g) so politicians could be included on the list of those to resign.

But he appealed to the House to exercise its immense powers properly.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1545

ZAMBIA

JOINT DEFENCE, SECURITY COMMISSION WITH ZIMBABWE MEETS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security has resolved to increase vigilance against common enemies.

According to a communique released after their two-day meeting in Lusaka yesterday, the commission agreed to fight crime in both countries.

It was agreed that elements sponsored by the apartheid regime in South Africa to bring lawlessness, unrest and destabilisation should be fought.

The two sides discussed bilateral issues and were satisfied with the co-operation between the two countries.

The Zambian delegation, led by Home Affairs Minister, Frederick Chomba, included Defence Minister, General Malimba Masheke. The Zimbabweans were led by Home Affairs Minister, Enos Nkala and included Mr Ernest Kadungure, Minister of State (Defence) in the Prime Minister's Office.

President Kaunda ho-

sted a luncheon at State House for them at the end of their meeting. The Zimbabweans later left for home.

In Harare, former Tanzanian Foreign Minister John Malecela, a member of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons" team set up to promote political change in South Africa, yesterday met Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the state news agency ZIANA reported.

The agency quoted by ZANA gave no further details on the meeting which, it said, was attended by Commonwealth Deputy Secretary-General, Chief Eneka Anyaoku.

Mr Mugabe is among seven Commonwealth leaders chosen at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau last year to help the organisation promote "political dialogue for democracy in South Africa."

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CSO: 3400/1556

ZAMBIA

MINISTRY SCRAPS DROUGHT RELIEF; CROP FORECASTS GIVEN

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 86 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE MINISTRY of finance will not provide drought relief funds this year bringing to a halt all maintenance and construction work on dams, wells and boreholes in Southern Province.

In a paper released yesterday which was presented to the Southern Province council meeting from the office of provincial Central Committee member, provision of drought relief funds have not been included in the 1986 estimates of expenditure.

The report says: "The Ministry of Finance had completely abolished the provision of drought relief funds in the 1986 estimates of expenditure although an inclusion of the provision for K200,000 was made by Southern Province."

The meeting heard that earth-moving machines on dam sites were idle due to lack of funds estimated at K980,000 for construction of six new dams and repairs to others.

Members were told that serious correspondence was going on with Lusaka to seek help to put back the drought relief fund vote for the smooth running of dam construction exercise.

The paper also disclosed

that 19 new dams had been constructed and six others repaired during the 1983 to 1985 drought relief programme which included sinking boreholes and digging wells in affected districts.

Meanwhile, preliminary crop forecast has shown an increase in crop production in the province with maize estimated at more than 2.6 million bags of 90 kilogrammes each compared to 1.41 million bags last year.

Other crops are sunflower which was expected to rise to 153,520 bags compared to 149,341 bags last year with over 1.5 million kilo of virginia tobacco and 882,372 kilo seed cotton.

The report says that poor distribution of top dressing fertiliser due to bad roads, inadequate and late approval of the few loans and failure to provide varieties of seeds for long, medium and short season varieties had contributed to low yield.

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CSO: 3400/1556

ZAMBIA

FARMERS STEP UP EXPORT DRIVE; AIRLINE HELP NEEDED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 86 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA last year exported nearly 530 tonnes of farm produce by air compared to 225 tonnes in 1984.

Chairman of the Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA) Charlie Youngson said this in a report to the Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB) annual general meeting.

Although figures for the tonnage exported by road were not available, Mr Youngson said there was enough information showing that there was a substantial increase in the amount exported to neighbouring countries.

Mr Youngson also asked Zambia Airways to maintain low freight rates on exports of farm produce in order to help develop the industry.

"The preferential freight rate generously allowed by Zambia Airways

is still current, and whilst we accept that some rise is inevitable, we are making representations stressing the importance of the lowest possible rates to enable our industry to develop," he said.

And chairman of the beef committee, Bruce Dankwerts, said the export of beef had become very attractive since the introduction of foreign exchange auctioning which had lowered the value of the Kwacha.

"The 1986/87 beef committee will need to do a lot of work to co-ordinate this export industry to guarantee continuity of supply and the maintenance of reasonable standards of quality."

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CSO: 3400/1556

ZAMBIA

WHEAT OUTPUT UP, PRODUCTION COSTS SOAR

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 86 p 7

[Text]

WHEAT production in Zambia increased to 18,000 tonnes last year from the previous year's 10,000 tonnes.

Chairman of the Irrigated Crop Committee of the Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB), Tim Ashworth, said in a report to the Bureau's annual general meeting last week that the increase in wheat production, resulted from the decontrol of prices and more rain in the 1984/85 season.

The improved price of wheat last season had raised interest in the crop. He was optimistic there would be a further substantial increase in wheat production next season.

Mr Ashworth explained that wheat production had declined in the past, because the producer price did not reflect its high development costs.

The decontrol of wheat prices and the decision by National Milling Company (NMC) in July last year to increase the price of wheat to K85 per bag attracted farmers to grow the crop.

Mr Ashworth, however, regretted that although the price was attractive it was soon overtaken by the introduction of foreign exchange auctioning in which the value of the Kwacha fell considerably, thus increasing the production costs.

"Though the price was attractive at the time it was soon overtaken by the 'auction,' and most farmers sold their crop directly to bakers and millers for a much higher price," he said.

He said farmers sold their wheat to private bakers because the bakers offered attractive payments as NMC did not give them any flour.

"In 1984 and 85 when wheat was in short supply, National Milling was supplying Supa Baking Company, and giving the private bakers virtually nothing. Private bakers then approached farmers directly for wheat, and this led to farmers offering their crops for sale by tender," he said.

He also expressed concern at the amount of wheat Zambia received through aid programmes, saying it could kill the local production of the crop.

He said his committee had written to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry pointing out the detrimental effect this could have on local production and recommended that the impor-

tation of wheat be controlled.

"The aid wheat is surplus that is virtually dumped in Zambia, and farmers cannot compete with wheat which is supplied to Zambia for little more than the price of transport."

"If aid donors continue to give wheat, instead of means of producing wheat, then long-term production will decline, and Zambia will become totally reliant on imported wheat," he said.

He added: "Due to the 'auction,' the price of flour has doubled, and bread consumption has dropped drastically; which means local production now represents a much higher proportion of the national requirements."

On coffee he said the growers have done very well in the past two years, adding that the crop needed to be developed fur-

ther because of its export potential and high prices on the world market.

The establishment of the National Irrigation Fund would boost the growing of irrigated crops as farmers will obtain money at a reduced interest rate.

The Fund is expected to provide money for the development of water resources, buying of irrigation equipment, electrical installations, and to pay for consultancy fees.

And chairman of the oilseeds committee Munakombwe said the sector was facing a bright future despite the increases in costs of machinery, spare parts, fuel and other inputs.

Mr Munakombwe also said with the rehabilitation of ROP, oilseed producers would have an assured capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum, above the anticipated production this season.

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CSO: 3400/1556

SOUTH AFRICA

INFLUENTIAL GROUPS PRESSURE GOVERNMENT FOR CHANGE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Apr 86 p 14

[Article by David Breier: "You've Got 18 Months, Mr Botha!"]

[Text] A NEW party representing elements of the National Party, the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party as well as the most important English and Afrikaans business leaders will be formed before the end of next year unless the Government finds a credible political solution for blacks.

Representatives of this proposed grouping said this week they now gave the Government less than two years to begin negotiation with credible black leaders to find a real solution.

If the Government fails, the group will go their own way.

This new party includes powerful business and political interests which are essential to the well-being of the Government. They are impatient with the present logjam in white politics which prevents the Government from negotiating with credible black leaders — including the African National Congress and Inkatha.

As South Africa's crisis deepens, anger is growing in top structures of the country at the Government's insistence at playing semantic games instead of finding genuine solutions.

The only way to bring blacks into the system, members of the new initiative said this week, was to negotiate with all credible black leaders — whether the Government liked them or not.

The Government has failed so far to negotiate with credible black leaders, ranging from the African National Congress to Inkatha.

All the Government's negotiating mechanisms so far have met with abject failure

to attract credible black leaders. These include the informal negotiating forum, the special Cabinet Committee and the National Statutory Council.

Neither the ANC nor the United Democratic Front has shown the slightest interest while Inkatha has set strict conditions for participation in the National Statutory Council.

Tensions between the Government and the breakaway group could emerge at or shortly after the federal congress of the NP in Durban in August when the Government is expected to spell out its proposals for power-sharing with blacks.

If these proposals lack credibility with real black leaders — as now seems to be the case — members of the new party could show their hand.

The left-wing Nats have been working behind the scenes to try to move the party towards real negotiation.

One of the major stumbling blocks to this has been President Botha's insistence that the ANC must relinquish violence before negotiation can start. President Botha has so far prevented any members of his Government from talking to the ANC until it gives up violence.

But despite this, prominent Afrikaners are now urging the Government to talk to the ANC despite the armed struggle. English business leaders, including Anglo American chief Mr Gavin Relly, visited the ANC in Lusaka last year.

The proposed breakaway could be averted if President Botha and the Government are persuaded to begin real negotiations.

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and the Reagan Administration are reinforcing the new group in persuading the Government to begin negotiations.

The size of the new group is not yet cer-

tain. But there is no doubt it will at least become the official Opposition in the House of Assembly.

A list of a possible 33 Nat MPs including two Ministers and two Deputy Ministers has already been published in newspapers. It includes Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Trade and Industry.

But various estimates of the "New Nats" are circulating, ranging from about 30 to more than 50. This will be swollen by several Prog MPs and some NRP members — the NRP has only five MPs.

But if the new alignment can achieve a bandwagon effect, its numbers and its strength could grow.

The schism in the NP has now emerged into the open with Mr Pik Botha leading the "New Nats", Mr FW de Klerk leading the right-wingers, with the old-style verligtes including President Botha and Mr

Chris Heunis in the middle.

President Botha's recent endorsement of Mr De Klerk's right-wing views has had a profound effect on mobilising the "New Nats".

But just as important as its parliamentary strength is the powerful business interests the "New Nats" represents.

Dr Fred du Plessis, the chairman of the Afrikaans business giant Sanlam, is believed to be part of the group. He recently called for a centrist alignment in South Africa.

Dr Du Plessis last month called the Government to declare an unequivocal rejection of apartheid. This indicates that he is sceptical about President Botha's statement that South Africa had "outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid".

Important members of the English business establishment, including major corporations such as Anglo American, are also involved.

/12851

CSO: 3400/35

16 May 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK COUNCIL POLICE TO BE GIVEN MORE POWERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 86 p 15

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] BLACK municipal police are to be given enhanced powers to enable them to investigate any offences in their municipal areas, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, announced in Soweto yesterday.

Speaking at the passing-out parade of municipal police at Tladi Training College, Soweto, Mr Heunis said it was proposed to amend the law so that Black municipal police in one local authority could also operate within another authority area, subject to certain conditions.

By Government notice on January 3 this year, Black municipal police had been declared "peace officers" in terms of Section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977, for the local authority whose areas they served.

"The legal affect of this is that certain powers which normally only vest with members of the South African Police are also conferred on members of the Black municipal police," Mr Heunis said.

The actions of municipal police since obtaining

these powers in January had shown they could be entrusted to carry out these functions in a responsible and meaningful way.

The Cabinet had recently approved changes to Section 34 of the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982, to enable law enforcement officers to investigate any offence or alleged offence within the area of the local authority which appointed them.

It was also planned to change Section 34 so they could enforce not only by-laws of the local authority but regulations made in terms of the Black Local Authorities, Act.

Mr Heunis said a Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill would probably be published later this week for consideration by Parliament during its current session to bring about these changes.

Two further extensions of the powers of law enforcement officers in the proposed legislation would relate to the care and control of mentally ill people and to the seizure of dangerous animals.

Lastly it was proposed to amend the Act to enable the officers of one local authority to operate

within the area of another authority and to give assistance.

Mr Heunis said 3 306 municipal police had already been trained at Tladi Training College, with a further 97 due to pass at the end of this month. Another 2 057 recruits were at present undergoing training. These recruits included 271 female constables.

He told them that liberty could only be enjoyed in a democratic state. To ensure the needed sta-

bility within a community, certain facets in the community had to be entrusted with upholding standards.

"Conflict has unfortunately firmly manifested itself in modern society, but laws are to provide the balance and the control in a society that is in the process of reform," said Mr Heunis.

"It is our democratic right to demand protection. We, the people, rely on these laws."

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CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPENDING CRISIS IN NATIONAL PARTY OVER REFORM DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAILY in English 11 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Stanley Uys: "What Happens if White-White Conflict Hits South Africa?"]

[Text] THERE can be little doubt now that a crisis is impending in the National Party over the whole question of apartheid reform. Opinion in the NP's parliamentary caucus of 127 MPs, where so much latent power lies, is becoming increasingly confused and fragmented. The caucus, with no clear idea of where the party is going, is starting to form potentially warring factions.

Recently, the *Vaderland* published the names of about 30 verligte MPs (Pik Botha's group), although some sources suggest that three of these MPs — Cuyler, Tempel and Hugo — belong rather to the Right-wing. On the other hand, Barend du Plessis's name was omitted.

Heunis, according to some caucus-watchers, has about 35 supporters and De Klerk about 28. The rest, I am told, are "draadsitters" (fence-sitters).

This faction-forming is not evident on the surface yet, because President Botha is still firmly in control as party leader, but the sub-surface activity is indicative of the caucus's loss of faith in Botha's ability to map out a future for the NP.

Preparations are already being made, therefore, for a power struggle when Botha goes.

Pressures

The Conservative Party and HNP, meanwhile, are oozing self-confidence as they recognise the symptoms that preceeded their own breakaways in 1969 and 1982.

Last week, I suggested that two options might be open to President Botha — to stall the reform programme so as to relieve the build-up of disunifying pressures within the NP, or to go for broke with a

programme of radical reform and move towards coalition rule with the PFP.

Neither option, of course, would avert the approaching crisis in the NP. Stalling reform would simply heighten the belief among Nationalist MPs that the NP has lost direction; and it would further inflame black opinion, which in turn would then bring the NP caucus under even more pressure.

As for throwing caution to the winds with a programme of radical reform, obviously this would blow the NP apart. So, either way, whatever option President Botha exercises, there is no escape from the crisis.

There is a third option — and that is to suspend the constitution. Ministers have been dropping hints about this ever since the present parliamentary session opened. They may be doing no more than testing the wind, but this in itself is revealing.

There are — from President Botha's point of view — good reasons why the constitution should be suspended.

First, it is becoming increasingly unlikely that elections can be held again for the coloured and Indian chambers. In the present climate of township violence, standing for election for either chamber would be a kamikaze exercise.

It would not be surprising in fact — if the unrest in SA's black townships persists — if coloured and Indian MPs do not preempt the next elections by walking out of parliament, or in other ways bringing the functioning of their chambers to a halt.

Parliament admittedly could continue to function on only one cylinder — the white House of Assembly — but if the PFP goes on strike as well, there would be no

point in continuing with the parliamentary charade.

Government has another device to which it could resort — bringing in the President's Council to impose binding decisions in disputes between the coloured and Indian chambers on the one hand and the white chamber on the other — but again this would simply reduce parliament to a charade.

These possibilities may sound far-fetched; but the lesson of the past two years has been that what is unthinkable today happens tomorrow.

The other reason why the constitution might be suspended is if the Right-wing were to be seen to be gaining ground appreciably: if they looked like replacing the PFP as the official opposition and — more important — creating a political climate in which Afrikaner voters were seen to have come adrift from the NP and to be up for grabs.

This would have a devastating effect on the morale of Nationalist MPs.

Suspending the constitution probably would need the consent of the NP caucus — that is, the approval of the majority in the House of Assembly. If Nationalist MPs decided to support the suspension of parliament, the rationale would be the saving of their own political skins.

The outcry internationally, in the white opposition and among blacks over suspension of the constitution would reverberate around SA; but the outcry among the white Right-wing would be even more deafening, because they would feel that victory was being snatched from their grasp.

Whichever way one looks at SA's future, therefore, a period of instability is inevitable now in white politics.

Reassuring

Hitherto, in spite of black unrest over the years, white rule has been relatively stable; and although they would probably never admit it, this has been a reassuring element in the calculations of Western governments and foreign investors.

At least, they could argue, if white rule is stable within its own parameters, it can still be used as an instrument of reform. But now if it becomes unstable, and the centre can no longer hold, then nothing will be predictable. Then SA will be overtaken by huge uncertainty.

My guess is that the impending instability in white politics will cause as much alarm among Western governments and foreign investors as the previous two years of black violence have done, because the first casualty of white political instability will be apartheid reform.

Probably, another result of white political instability will be the creation of a vacuum into which the military will begin to move, just as they have done regionally in Southern Africa.

A new phase of SA's troubles, therefore, may just be beginning. The white-black conflict has destabilised SA seriously enough as it is. A white-white conflict now will add dangerously to this destabilisation.

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CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER URGES NATIONAL PARTY TO MAINTAIN UNITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Focus on NP"]

[Text] WITH so much fluidity in our politics, particularly with reform — too little or too much — causing a great deal of public debate, it was inevitable that there would be speculation about the ruling National Party and any tensions within it.

There have been suggestions that more than 30 of its Members of Parliament constitute a new liberal wing and a lobby against what is described as the State President's overcautiousness in moving towards reform.

First reports said the Left-wing MPs were striving to change the NP from within, but if their attempts were frustrated, some might break with the party.

A subsequent report (also in Prog newspapers) suggested that a new party representing elements of the National Party, the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party as well as some of the most important English and Afrikaans business leaders would be formed before the end of the year unless the Government found a political solution for Blacks.

The new group was said to be impatient with the logjam in White politics which prevented the Government from negotiating with Black leaders, including the ANC and Inkatha.

This claim was followed up by the same papers yesterday with a suggestion that an aggressive new centrist grouping was set to enter the South African political arena as early as next year.

Again the claim was made that the new party would include elements of the NP, the PFP and NRP and powerful business interests.

And to add fuel to all this speculation, Afrikaans Nationalist newspapers have also speculated on young liberal Nationalist MPs who are unhappy about the pace of reform

and are urging more positive action.

No doubt there is a verligte wing of the NP just as there is a verkrampste one, with some MPs wanting more reform (and prepared even to accept the possibility, it seems, of a Black President) and others wanting less or more cautious reform and still pinning their faith on separate identities.

We have no doubt, however, that the State President is fully in control of the party and the pace of development, and while he is at the helm, no wing of the party is going to challenge his authority.

But there have been indications of a power struggle to decide who will take over when he does complete his present term of office, or decides, which seems unlikely, to retire before then.

What line the party takes in the post-PW Botha era will be determined by who succeeds him.

This does not mean that there could not be an attempt to form a centrist party before then, but it doesn't make much sense.

As the Black President incident showed, the liberal wing of the NP is going to stay put, biding its time, so there is unlikely to be any breakaway from the party to join a new centrist party.

Besides, the NP is today's centrist party. Any party the verligtes form would be left of centre — perhaps not as far left as the PFP, but certainly not in the centre like the NP.

If we have any words of advice to give the NP, it is to not to fall into the same trap as the old United Party, which broke up under pressure for a united, effective Opposition, the leaders of the Press and business cabal responsible for the demise of the UP being the Prog newspapers plus some of the English busi-

ness interests now mentioned in terms of a new centrist party.

The NP is losing support to the Right; it has to make up that support by appealing more to English-speakers.

If it moves Left, it will lose more Afrikaner support to the CP. If it moves Right, it cannot effectively continue with reform. Besides, the CP is more Right than the reformist NP can ever be now.

It would be better if the party were to maintain its unity, despite differences of viewpoint over the pace of reform, than become weakened by internal clique-forming, pressures or divisions.

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CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY GAINS ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Apr 86 p 14

[Article by Martin Spring in MY VIEW column: "Pointing to PW's Problems"]

[Text] National Party insiders tell me that a wave of disquiet has rolled through the party on receipt of the news from its public opinion pollsters that if a general election were to be held now, the Nats would lose control of the white Parliament.

The reason is that the Conservative Party is making astonishing advances in public support ... and not only among Afrikaners.

According to several sources, the CP is attracting significant support from Englikaners.

While the NP is losing support to the right, it is gaining support on the left; in both instances, because of its accelerating race-policy reforms.

However, Prog support has always been too small and narrowly based in class and business interests to yield enough new Nat votes to offset the haemorrhage to the right.

All this poses great problems for the State President, who heads a party that is polarising within and seeing its traditionally solid foundation transmuted into a quicksand.

Today the National Party is divided, not just into verligtes and verkrampes, but into three major groups:

- The Old Guard, basically Vorsterite, who still believe in apartheid and would be more comfortable in the CP.

- The Liberals, who are little different philosophically from moderate Progs. They are acutely sensitive to the international and domestic dangers of foot-dragging on reform.

- The Total Onslaughters, who are comfortable with the nature and pace of race-policy reform, but are very unhappy at what they perceive to be the Government's "softness" in failing to

support black moderates, crush the township violence and see off interfering foreigners.

The policy and posture mix to emerge from the balance of these forces is impossible to predict.

Loss of support at the grass-roots argues for a new dose of kragdadigheid in the run-up to another constitutional referendum, but that would not necessarily imply a fundamental change of direction in policy, which is to dismantle what remains of apartheid as quickly as the white electorate will allow, without running the risk of a political takeover by the ANC.

The long-term policy trend is towards a society more like Brazil's and less like the one Verwoerd envisaged.

In this context it is interesting to report the latest speculation on who will succeed P W Botha. It goes like this.

Contrary to rumour, the State President — not a quitter — will stay on for about two years to advance reform, consolidate his party's position, stop the riots and get the economy back on a growth path, preparing the ground for his successor.

When the Nat caucus comes to picking PW's successor, it will be split fairly evenly three ways among F W de Klerk, Pik Botha and Chris Heunis.

None of those three will be able to secure a majority.

So the caucus will look around for a compromise candidate. And that will almost certainly be Barend du Plessis.

The arguments advanced for this choice are:

- He is so much younger than the rest that he would bring a Kennedy-like image of a new-generation man for a

radically different South Africa.

- Future politics will be about negotiating with blacks; Barend is one of the few Nats with that skill.

- Being on the liberal wing of the party, he would be regarded by Heunis and Pik as ideologically acceptable.

- He is a Transvaaler born and bred, and this will count in his favour as it is unlikely the party will give the top job next time round to a Kapenaar.

- He has a great deal of charisma, has few enemies in the caucus, and presumably will have made what is perceived by politicians to have been

a success of a major ministry, Finance.

- He is fluent in English; is liked by the business community as a person; and is increasing his stature as Finance Minister after a disastrous start.

Whether or not this scenario proves to be true will, of course, much depend on what happens to the NP over the next two years, and particularly over the next few months.

Will the party "hold together" in a technical sense — that is, avoid a Treurnicht-type split — while its support divides?

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CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER PRAISED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Max Du Preez: "Sam the Reformer Keeps the Lid on Education Cauldron"]

[Text]

SAM DE BEER, Deputy Minister of Education and Development, ranks 28th in seniority in the executive.

Yet this former dominee has been playing one of the most crucial roles to keep South Africa this side of anarchy.

As the Deputy Minister in charge of black education, he has probably done more for negotiation than any other politician in Parliament.

But he is also the ultimate man in the middle of South African white politics — caught between an intransigent government with its hawkish security forces and rightwing electorate on the one side, and angry and frustrated black activists on the other.

He is a straightforward man with strong views: "My business is not politics. My business is education," he says, almost aggressively.

But then this 42-year-old reformist Nationalist adds: "What we are experiencing in black education at the moment can only be dealt with in depth if the reasonable political aspirations of blacks are dealt with."

Delicate

Mr de Beer is Education and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen's man-in-the-field, the department's chief negotiator with black student and parent bodies.

He refuses to talk about his painstaking negotiations over many months with black organisations as he sees them as "extremely delicate", but it is no secret that he must get at least a large slice of the credit for last December's decision that black children must go back to school, and the Durban decision a week or two ago that they must remain there.

He is clearly very enthusiastic about his task: "It's exciting to play a role in such a crucial field — one that you know will make a fundamental difference to the future of your own and all other children."

The Deputy Minister feels strongly about the need to de-politicise black education.

"We must accept — I wish some of the radical organisations will also come to appreciate this fully — that even if all the black political aspirations were realised they will not be able to carry them through if they don't have the proper education and know-how to manage themselves."

Dominee

Mr de Beer was one of the youngest men in Parliament when he became MP for Geduld, a mining constituency, in 1974 at the age of 29.

The product of solid Transvaal Afrikaner stock — his father was a builder and later a civil servant — he was born a few hundred metres from the now famous Lilliesleaf farm in Rivonia.

He matriculated at Helpmekaar Hoerskool in Johannesburg, did a BA in Philosophy and Greek at Pretoria University and then a B Div degree.

After five years as a dominee in Magaliesburg and Springs, he was elected to Parliament in 1974 and soon became known as one of the most articulate young verligtes in the NP.

Ten years later he was appointed Deputy Minister and he entered the field of black education at a time when school boycotts were in progress in many parts of the country.

It was soon clear that he had a different touch than his predecessors. He started talking to people — teachers, parents, students, community organisations, education bodies, even political activists. All very quietly and without publicity.

Suspicion

It worked. He reinstated Matthew Goniwe, the teacher and activist who died last year, whose transfer sparked

a wide school boycott; he resolved the conflict at the Fort Beaufort college that was threatening to explode after some student teachers were expelled; he masterminded the compromise around the writing of school exams at the end of 1965 and the rewriting this year. There are many other examples.

Mr de Beer is viewed with suspicion by the white rightwing — even by some of his more conservative colleagues in Parliament.

But he has his answer for them: "To create a better and more just dispens-

ation for blacks in South Africa is in the interest of all whites in the country."

The young Deputy Minister may yet play an important role in future negotiations with black South Africans — he is the only Nationalist with real experience of it.

"The communication we have had with people over the last few months tells me that through listening to the other man we can solve our problems in this country. It is still possible, and I believe we can do it."

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CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST CAPE REGIONAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

Role of Local Authorities

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Local authorities must let the government deal with political demands and get on with the legitimate complaints of lack of facilities which had been given as the cause of unrest, the chief director of the East Cape Development Board, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

He was addressing the annual meeting of the Border Regional Development Association as its guest speaker.

"Local authorities do not have the responsibility of dealing with political demands. It is not in their field," Mr Koch said when he spoke on the gloomy situation in the country with unrest and boycotts.

He urged local authorities to understand that good overall government had to start at local level and local authorities had to create the proper climate for national government to operate.

He said the situation in South Africa had a positive side when it was realised that only seven years ago, the national budget was R6 000 million. Today it was R37 000 million and the money had been generated within the country.

"This shows what is happening here. We are not so financially bankrupt that we do not have hope for the future." On the financial aspect, there was

a lot in store for Region D. The State President had announced R1 000 million would be made available over five years to improve the quality of life in the area. This had been brought forward to three years with R300 million being made available in the first year.

"Every local authority and body charged with the wellbeing of the people must look at how they are going to achieve objectives of improving the quality of life.

"There must be forward planning so that we do not stand accused that we did not take up the government's offer."

Mr Koch said the capital budget for the ECDB was R149 million of which a large portion would be spent in the Border region. In addition there was R43 million for job creation. Some 45 000 to 50 000 jobs would be created in the next 18 months.

He appealed to local authorities to help stimulate growth now that the ceilings on their capital budget had been increased from 12 to 15 per cent.

He called for recognition of the importance of human development which he said was more important than "brick, mortar and chimneys".

Regional Service Councils Defended

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Regional services councils should not be seen as a ploy to create the validity for separate local authorities, the chairman of the Regional Development Advisory Committee for Region D, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

He said even if community councils and management committees got direct representation in a single local authority, this would not detract from the validity of RSCs.

Mr Koch was replying to a question from Mr Donald Card about what

was being done to find the true leaders as community councils and management committees were being rejected.

Mr Card said the grassroots level situation would have to be normalised before new structures such as RSCs were tackled.

Mr Koch said all people could benefit from RSCs for services and people should not be prejudiced in their thinking.

"We must not lose sight of the real issues and we must promote dialogue," Mr Koch said and revealed that there were people coming forward privately for dialogue but that they had fears.

"They want the government to first give a declaration which will enable them to come forward. The government is wrestling with the problem and it has to be realised that change must come through evolution, not revolution. Evolution requires skill and willingness," Mr Koch said blacks in the Eastern Cape were among the most politically sophisticated and "we have to draw on their expertise and make it work."

"We must not lose faith," he said.

Earlier in his off-the-cuff speech, Mr Koch warned about underestimating the political significance of RSCs and rejected criticism which was based on financial considerations alone.

The business community has criticised RSCs because they will have to fund it through new payroll and turnover taxes.

Mr Koch said: "If we only determine the viability of RSCs on economic grounds alone, I believe we will be making a serious mistake because we will be denying people an opportunity to discover one another and from debating one another's needs and priorities."

On the question of where the money would come from to finance the new structure, Mr Koch said it should be remembered that the government had created it and the government would not allow it to die because of lack of finance. It had done so for the development boards when the boards' sources of income had decreased.

He appealed to people to exercise their rights and choices.

Cooperation with Homelands

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] EAST LONDON —Closer links were being established with Transkei and Ciskei through the Regional Development Advisory Committee for Region D, the chairman, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mr Robbie de Lange (Snr) on what was being done to foster co-operation on

regional development with the two national states.

Ciskei and the southern part of Transkei are included in Region D.

Mr Koch said Ciskei and Transkei had their advisory committees and the three states had founded a regional liaison committee which operated on a multi-lateral basis.

"We had problem areas but it did not take us long to identify our common interests," he said, and paid tribute to the chairmen, Mr Robert Fowlds (Transkei) and Mr Garry Godden (Ciskei) for the co-operation

they had stimulated.

Mr Koch said both national states were concerned about regional development and told how they had contributed to the Carlton seminar which had cost R90 000.

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CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

NP JOURNAL ACCUSES RIGHTISTS OF FANNING RACIAL HATRED

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 8 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Dirk Van Zyl: "Nats Climb Into Reactionaries Who Attack Innocent Blacks"]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The National Party has condemned incidents in which whites have indiscriminately attacked black civilians in certain areas of the Transvaal.

And it accuses the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), the Conservative Party (CP) and "other reactionaries" of fanning the flames of racial hatred.

The views are contained in a front-page editorial in this month's edition of the NP's official mouthpiece, The Nationalist.

It says what revolutionaries would like to see is the fears of whites being turned into anger "so that peaceful co-existence and co-operation between South Africa's different population groups becomes impossible".

"That is why they plant landmines on white farm roads and in white shopping centres," the editorial says.

"The revolutionaries succeed in this devilish goal among many whites.

"The result is seen when angered whites want to take the law into their own hands by deliberately attacking innocent black people with firearms, as has already happened in Pietersburg, at Krugersdorp and elsewhere.

"It is seen when thousands of whites flock to AWB meetings to revel with glee in the emotional

racial hatred which gets fanned there.

"It is seen when the CP condones these excesses and wants to enter into an alliance with the AWB.

"That the AWB, the CP and other reactionaries fan the flames of racial hatred is not to be denied. 'Learn to hate,' writes Mr Eugene Terre Blanche in an official publication of the AWB. 'Hate those who force down your throats coloured announcers and Indian women...'"

The editorial accuses the CP of associating itself with this "stirring up of racial hatred after it decided to enter into an alliance with the AWB".

"With these actions the CP and AWB play directly into the hands of the true enemies of our country, the revolutionaries who stoke up racial conflict to reach their devilish aims."

The editorial says the NP has a policy of co-operative co-existence "which in no way entails the political and social integration pleaded for by the PFP and other leftist liberals because this is equally fatal for the whites and other minority groups in this country".

The NP's special federal congress in Durban in August had been called largely so that people could have a better understanding of "why the Government does certain things and where it is taking South Africa", the editorial concludes.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE MINISTER LAUNCHES FIRST RSA-DESIGNED SHIP

MB240852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Embargoed until 1400 GMT 24 April]

[Text] Durban, April 24, SAPA--The success achieved in local expertise and manufacturing capacity in neutralising boycotts against South Africa far exceeded the imagined successes of the RSA's enemies, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

He was officiating at the launching of the Drakensberg, the SA Navy's [SAN] new replenishment ship and the first wholly South African designed ship to be built locally.

He said it was a noteworthy achievement in cooperation between Armscor, the SAN and the private sector and paid tribute to the farsightedness of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, who as minister of defence anticipated the arms boycott and guided the establishment of Armscor.

The Drakensberg represented one of the most ambitious ship-building programmes ever tackled in South Africa.

The navy's need for the Drakenberg fortunately arose at an opportune time, General Malan said.

"It not only assisted in maintaining the high degree of ship building expertise already established here, but in addition, promoted the consolidation of an important own local ship design capability at a time when there is a dearth of shipbuilding orders world wide."

There was another reason for the need of a local design capability--the growing tendency abroad of submitting to pressure from South Africa's enemies to place embargoes on the supply of technology in efforts to thwart the country's self-reliance.

"The successes achieved by local expertise and manufacturing capabilities to defeat this type of boycott so utterly effectively, by far exceeds any successes our enemies may believe they have achieved," he said.

The Alpha attack helicopter which generated so much interest internationally at the Chile armaments exhibition and the new 15,000 ton displacement Drakensberg, was proof of this.

The new ship did not only contain 3,000 tons of local Iscor steel but incorporated a number of unique systems developed and built locally.

These included the helicopter handling equipment, the two lifts and the rudder and its mechanism.

"You will also find it interesting that there are four appliances on board capable of producing 70,000 litres of drinking water a day from the sea."

The Drakensberg was also equipped to treat all its waste, including sewage to meet the high modern standards required to combat pollution of the sea, Gen Malan said.

General Malan said he was proud to emphasise that in building the first totally South African-designed ship, the SA Navy's marine engineers and designers laid the foundation while Liebenberg and Stander completed the detailed design drawings "timeously and professionally."

He also wanted to congratulate Sandock Austral, whose Durban shipyard built the vessel according to the original plan and within the confines of a very tight "survival budget."

He congratulated Durban's mayor and said he, and his fellow Durbanites, could be proud of these achievements.

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CSO: 3400/1583

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK TRAINING CRITICIZED--The Government and private sector have been accused of paying only lip service to the training of blacks following the publication of the latest apprenticeship statistics. The statistics given by Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis revealed that only 666 blacks, 1,148 coloured and 513 Indians were apprenticed last year against 9,246 whites. One of the worst was South African Transport Services, which apprenticed 1,253 whites, three Indians and no blacks or coloured. Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP manpower spokesman, said it was a "shocking state of affairs." "The figures show both the Government and the private sector had been making a lot of hot air talking about furthering the training of blacks." "Experts have time and again said that training should be stepped up during a recession so the country is ready for an upswing." Mr Gastrow also critivised some of the current Government unemployment programmes which he said were not focused on training people for the future. "It is no use spending money for people to pull out weeds. It solves nothing." [Text] [Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 8 Apr 86 p 5] /12851

SHIP FOR SADF--House of Assembly--A vessell was being built for the SADF at a cost of R76 million, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Volk said yesterday in reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central). [Text] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 16 Apr 86 p 4] /12851

LEBOWA LEGISLATURE OPENED--The deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, says leaders will have to decide soon whether they want to participate in the proposed negotiating process because the future of all groups is at stake. Opening the fourth session of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly this morning, Mr Badenhorst said the South African Government had committed itself to the implementation of a new political dispensation in which all South Africans would be able to take part at the highest level. He said it was for this reason that the government had invited black leaders to contribute to the government's legislation and administration of the country. He said this represented a step on the path to permanent power-sharing. Mr Badenhorst said opportunities which affected the future of all were at stake and cooperation and negotiation would be instrumental in solving community problems and threats. He said the negotiation process would not stop at talks but had reached a phase where it would clearly come to the fore. Regarding the maintainance of law and order, Mr Badenhorst said security force action was not opposing reform but was supplementary to it. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 86 MB] /8918

EDUCATION PROGRAM PLAN--The government is to consult all interested parties when it draws up its 10-year plan to upgrade education in the country. This has been disclosed by the minister of national education, Mr F.W. De Klerk, who was replying to the debate on his budget vote in the House of Representatives. Mr De Klerk said that he had no blueprint for upgrading education, but was looking at certain formulas which he would discuss with the education ministers and other interested parties. He said that goals would be set for each year of the 10 years, to ensure implementation of the plan. [Text]
[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 86 MB] /8918

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CSO: 3400/1583

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI URGES IMMEDIATE 'PEACEFUL CHANGE'

MB240839 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 23 Apr 86

[SAPA PR wire service: issued by the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Durban, Wednesday--For every black person killed by the police, army or fellow blacks, bitterness and anger were etched on the hearts of a hundred, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

He warned that if peaceful change, or even reasonably peaceful change were to come about, the time for reason and negotiations was now.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president was addressing NAPROQCSA, the Natal Body to Promote Worker Participation in Problem Solving and Decision-Making Productivity--Quality and Change in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no doubt that black South Africans would be liberated from the oppression under which they had suffered for 100 years. The only points at issue were when and how this liberation would occur and what its consequences would be.

Not many years ago, Rhodesian Prime Minister had stood like King Canute on the shores of history and claimed that the tide would not come in. However, while Canute wanted to show that he could not control the waves, Ian Smith wanted to persuade his followers that he did have such power.

He hoped, he said, that there were fewer and fewer South Africans who believed they had such powers, for the more there were, the greater the trouble this country was in.

The how of liberation was of great importance to South Africa. It could come by peaceful or by violent means. "I fear we have already reached the point where it will not come about by peaceful means alone."

No one should be deceived into believing that the present vicious circle of violence and repression could not get worse. It would get worse unless the government gave real meaning to real change.

Tragically, the government continued to give the impression that it was influenced more by those seeking to impose change through violence than by those determined to bring about real change by peaceful means and by reason.

He had one simple question for the government: "If it is true that the black people of South Africa will be liberated from oppression, is it not better that this is conceded gracefully through reason and negotiation than if it comes as a result of an escalating civil war which would leave the economy in ruins, the people starving and bitterness in the hearts of everybody?"

Chief Buthelezi said he gave credit to the state president for the concessions the government had made, even though they did not address the fundamental issue of human rights.

The government was making the terrible mistake of regarding itself as an occupying power--it confused concessions with change. The yoke of oppression was not lifted because people could do such things as go to the same cinemas (except in Pretoria) or marry each other.

Oppression would not have been lifted until the black people participated fully in the government of their country and in all other aspects of South African life.

"Let me try and prove this to you," Chief Buthelezi said. "I say to the government--put yourself in our shoes and perhaps you will feel the pain. Imagine Japan today if the Americans were occupying their country. Do you think the Japanese would not be in revolt merely because the Americans were allowing them to go to any cinema or hotel, or allowing them to travel where they wished or because they did not have to carry passes any more? Or the Germans in the same position? Or the Afrikaners? Have you forgotten how you felt when you were dominated by the British?"

There would be no peace until the issue of full political participation was resolved. And the longer it took, the greater the destruction there would be and the greater the remaining legacy of hate.

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CSO: 3400/1584

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA RESIDENTS IGNORE STAYAWAY CALL

MB231329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1243 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 Apr (SAPA)--Thousands of residents in Bophuthatswana townships north of the Pretoria virtually ignored a stayaway call made yesterday by the Mabopane-Winterveld Youth Organization (MAWIYO).

Buses, trains and taxis ran normally as residents went to work and pupils also streamed to their schools.

The stayaway call was made at noon yesterday to protest the "banning of mass political funerals in Bophuthatswana." A spokesman for MAWIYO said residents of Mabopane, Ga-Rankuwa and Temba near Hammanskraal, were not expected to go to work today and students and pupils were called to stay home as well.

The stayaway call was an apparent reaction to the refusal by Bophuthatswana government to allow a mass funeral for victims of the "Winterveld Shootings." Three of the twelve people who died on 26 March when Bophuthatswana police opened fire on a crowd of people were buried during separate funerals yesterday.

Those buried were Mr Albert Nkabinde, 27, Miss Dinah Banda, 22, and Mr Saul Zwane, 16. Three other funerals are expected to take place tomorrow as well as on Friday.

A bus was slightly damaged today when stoned by a group of youths in Mabopane. No one was injured.

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CSO: 3400/1585

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN'S KLAASTE ON ABOLITION OF PASS LAWS

London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A bill has been formally presented in South Africa's parliament abolishing the much hated pass laws that for decades have regulated the movement of blacks in the country. The move is the latest in a series of cautious reforms by President Botha's Government, but it comes at a time of escalating violence in the black townships--the latest flashpoint Alexandra, near Johannesburg, where a consumer boycott was launched on Monday. Julian Marshall asked Aggrey Klaaste of the SOWETAN newspaper what the reaction was to the proposed abolition of the pass laws.

[Begin recording] [Klaaste] The reaction from people, generally, has been indifferent and there has been a certain amount of suspicion and just pure cynicism. One would have expected that since the pass laws was such a terrible oppressive measure on the movement and the general lives of people, they would have been dancing in the streets of the townships, but they did not do any of that at all. One of the reasons, I would imagine, is the fact that the climate itself is completely terrible. As we are speaking now, there is lots of petrobombing of private homes, there is a lot of violence, there is a lot of people dying, kids dying in the townships, and an enormous reform action, so-called, like the removal of the pass laws which should have brought about tremendous happiness from black people, is just passing by as if nothing had happened.

[Marshall] How will it affect the lives of black people, somebody such as yourself, for instance?

[Klaaste] Well, I will certainly feel relieved that I don't have to be stopped by any rookie policeman in the street and asked for a pass. As to movement, now reading the fine print in these new laws, it seems like the Group Areas Act is not going to go which means that there won't be enormous freedom of movement for blacks. It also seems that the passes, the new identification documents which are going to be issued, will be issued in terms of race. There will be documents for whites and documents for blacks. In other words, apartheid still marches on.

[Marshall] Actually, the tabling of this legislation regarding the pass laws took place today against a background of an upsurge of violence in the black township of Alexandra on the outskirts of Johannesburg. What is the situation there now?

[Klaaste] Well the situation seems particularly grave. What is more worrying is that it seems like a white policeman was shown with an AK rifle and there is a feeling that the police are going to hit back quite severely against the people of Alexandra. Now, because of the pervasive violence in Alexandra and elsewhere in the country, there has been a lot of black on black violence. It is almost like a civil war in that small township. So, in the background of all this, I mean the pass, you know, the phasing out of the pass seems like a complete irrelevancy. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/1585

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS GROUP CONDEMNS CLOSURE OF MEDUNSA

Statement Issued

MB231204 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2148 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 22 Apr (SAPA)--The Azanian Students Organization (AZASO) said in a statement tonight it was shocked but not surprised at the rector of the Medical University of Southern Africa [MEDUNSA] Prof Leon Taljaard's closure of the university.

"His actions have proven to us that Prof Taljaard is not interested in the interests of black students. Instead of addressing himself to the students' grievances, like the removal of two white students from the university, he chooses to close the campus," the statement said.

Prof Taljaard's failure to meet students demands confirmed AZASO's belief that as long as there was apartheid education in South Africa, there would never be normality.

AZASO also condemned "in the strongest possible terms" the council's decision to ban meetings on the campus.

"Trying to silence popular discontent won't solve the problems but will exacerbate the conflict on campus. We are not racist but the objective conditions prevalent in our society do not allow for any pseudo-normalization of life, because of apartheid."

Students Continue Class Boycott

MB231156 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The rector of the Medical University of Southern Africa [Medunsa], Prof Leon Taljaard, says matters at the university have reached the stage where it has become impossible to complete the requirements of the academic year before the end-of-year examinations.

Prof Taljaard told our Pretoria news staff that no students attended lectures this morning. The white student at the center of the stayaway action, Mr pieter Kruger, was also absent today.

As a result of hundreds of telephone calls from students and the parents of students wishing to continue their studies, the university has given an assurance that these students would be protected against intimidation.

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CS0: 3400/1585

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE CHAMBER SUES NUM OVER LEGALITY OF STRIKE CALL

MB250559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 24 Apr (SAPA)--An urgent application by the Chamber of Mines Against the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] is being heard in the Rand Supreme Court on whether a strike, if called by NUM on May 1, would be legal.

Mr J. Lazarus, SC [Senior Council], for the chamber told Mr Justice D.O. Vermooten that the issue started with a letter from the NUM to the chamber dated 26 February. NUM demanded it be advised in less than 48 hours whether the chamber agreed that 1 May could be a paid holiday.

The letter said if the chamber did not agree within the time limit the union would regard itself as in dispute with the chamber and asked for a conciliation board to be established.

"Before the 48 hours expired it made an application to the minister of manpower to establish a conciliation board and if the minister did not respond within 20 days whether they can have a legal strike," he said.

Mr Lazarus explained it was the practice in the mining industry for matters which had a cost implication to be negotiated at any time but only implemented on 1 July of a particular year. He said the letter was an attempt to implement something with a cost implication before 1 July. The cost implication was considerable, he said.

The loss in revenue at gold mines which recognized NUM would be R38 million and at collieries which recognize NUM, R3 million. If the strike spread to mines which have not recognized NUM then the cost would be R68 million for one day.

After the letter, the chamber launched its own application for a conciliation board so that they could go to the industrial court because the practice that negotiations should not be conducted if they were to be implemented before 1 July, had been breached.

The minister misunderstood the nature of the dispute, Mr Lazarus said. May Day was only incidental, Mr Lazarus said. The minister thought the issue was the whole question of whether 1 May should be a paid holiday. This treated the difficulty that if the May Day holiday was not agreed to, there could be a lawful strike.

The chamber asked that the application for the board be set aside. NUM and the minister of manpower have not objected to this.

Mr Lazarus said a strike could be prejudicial to safety because 16 percent of the work force dealt with safety. Their jobs could be done by white workers, but the white union would only take over if it was a legal strike. Mr Lazarus said intimidation could lead to loss of life.

He said the union had replied it would issue strike rules. He submitted there was no dispute on 27 February, even on NUM's own papers.

Mr W. Trengowe, for NUM, said the chamber has used every legal and technical tactic to avoid negotiating this issue. He said the issue of 1 May being a paid holiday was a long standing demand dating back to 1983. He said the issue came to a head this year and there were newspaper reports that 1 May would be a paid holiday this year.

Since then the union's position had been made clear. The union had come to court to reserve its right to go on strike on that day but if the principle of a paid holiday on May Day could be agreed to, the date of implementation was negotiable, he said.

The chamber persisted in its distortion that the demand this year was contrary to negotiating practice and this was a red herring, he said.

The application resumes tomorrow.

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CSO: 3400/1584

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LEBOWA LEADER URGES TALKS--The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, says the unrest in the country will not end until the government holds talks with the ANC and similar organizations. Dr Phatudi appealed to local authorities to liaise with leaders of youth movements in an attempt to ease the tension in the country. He also appealed to the media for impartiality and for care to be taken not to create the impression that the country was becoming ungovernable. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 24 Apr 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/1584

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON URBANIZATION POLICIES WHITE PAPER

MB240638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The abolition of influx control and its replacement with a strategy for planned urbanization, as spelled out in the white paper tabled in parliament yesterday, represents purposeful action in providing for the realities of a developing South Africa.

Like every other African state, South Africa is gripped by a population explosion, particularly among its black peoples and, as in the rest of the continent, this population pressure is forcing growing numbers to the cities in search of a livelihood. Positive planning to cope with this influx now takes the place of the ineffective legislation in the past against it.

It is stated frankly in the white paper that influx control could no longer serve any constitutional objective. In short, it is being abolished because it did not work. Unfair restrictions on the movement of blacks made it impossible for them to offer their labor in the best market. But in future, blacks will enjoy the same freedom of movement as all other South Africans. There are no hidden provisions to perpetuate influx control in another guise.

The white paper follows publication earlier yesterday of legislation providing for a single identity document for all South Africans, which means the end of the hated passbook system for blacks. This is the latest in the series of sociopolitical and economic reforms--the removal of hurtful measures, the elimination of economic restrictions, and the opening up of theaters, hotels, and other amenities--aimed at the abolition of obsolete, unjustifiable measures which discriminate solely on the basis of color.

The disappearance of influx control involves the repeal or amendment of 34 laws dealing, among other things, with the right of blacks to live, work, or stay overnight in certain areas, as well as with the recruitment, employment, housing, and health requirements for black employees. The scrapping of these measures amounts to further recognition of the permanence of blacks in urban areas.

The aim, however, is not the swamping of South African cities, which would inevitably lead to large-scale, uncontrollable squatting and slum conditions, with all the accompanying social problems--something which no civilized country would tolerate. For this reason, the white paper strongly emphasizes positive handling and management of urbanization. The only conditions for settling in urban areas is the availability of approved housing. And, since it is accepted that South Africa finds itself in a largely Third World situation and the excessively high housing standards have been set in the past, this requirement has been scaled down to the minimum. "Any form of housing and accommodation on land or in buildings approved for housing purposes," is how the white paper phrases it. Uncontrolled squatting will therefore not be allowed, and the measures prohibiting it apply equally to people of all population groups.

Urbanization will, at the same time, be handled in such a way as to improve the quality of life for all communities. This will be done by way of job creation programs to provide the new city dwellers with a livelihood. Special community development programs to help them adapt to city life, a clearly formulated welfare and family policy, and what it terms effective measures to ensure the viability of local government bodies.

This is a bold new approach to replace the keep-out policy of the past with purposeful planning, thereby converting urbanization into a force for orderly development and progress.

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CSO: 3400/1588

SOUTH AFRICA

GROUPS, PARTIES REACT TO WHITE PAPER ON URBANIZATION

ASSOCOM Welcomes White Paper

MB241206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 24, SAPA--The Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] of South Africa has welcomed the white paper on urbanisation tabled in parliament yesterday by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

In a statement to SAPA, the organisation's chief executive, Mr Raymond Parsons, said "as a member of the private sector Council on Urbanisation, ASSOCOM endorses the positive reaction by the council to the white paper on urbanisation released yesterday.

"ASSOCOM believes that, apart from the obligations which the white paper places upon the government, such as the provision of land for housing, new responsibilities and opportunities have also been opened up for the private sector."

Mr Parsons said the implementation of a new positive urbanisation strategy would require businessmen throughout South Africa to strengthen their role in the spheres of job creation, housing, transport and related services.

"Although the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation is currently researching these aspects, it is essential that individual businessmen examine the new position as it is likely to affect black employees within their own companies," he said.

"Consultation with such employees or their representatives is recommended. Businessmen requiring further information on the implementation of the new urbanisation strategy should contact their local chambers of commerce or ASSOCOM in due course," Mr Parsons advised.

ANI Welcomes, HNP Condemns Paper

MB241652 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] More reaction has been received to the white paper on urbanization which was tabled in parliament yesterday. In the white paper, the government accepts a policy of freedom of movement for all South Africans and has announced that all legislation impeding the freedom of movement of blacks will either be amended or abolished.

The Afrikaanse HANSELSINSTITUUT [Afrikaans Rade Institute, AHI] has welcomed the measures. In a statement the institute says it is aware of criticism of the government's reform initiatives. However, the institute is convinced that the clear guidelines contained in the white paper will remove all doubts and convince the greatest critics of the pace of change of the desirability of the road which should be followed. It is convinced that the measures will contribute to a better mutual relations and trust between the peoples of South Africa.

The governments of Ciskei and KwaNdebele have welcomed the abolition of influx control measures and praised the state president. Mr P.W. Botha, for taking the step despite difficult times.

The member of the Herstigte National Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] in the House of Assembly, Mr Louis Stofberg, condemned the measures. Mr Stofberg said the government was finally admitting that the black masses would be allowed to enter white South Africa and remain there legally especially in the urban areas. He said left-wing elements in black ranks would now try to seize political power in the country.

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CSO: 3400/1588

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE TO MAKE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR JOB CREATION

MB231442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA--The government will make "available" more funds during the new financial year for the special job creation programme in agriculture for unemployed persons, the minister of agriculture and water supply said today.

Mr S.A.S. Hayward said it had been decided that the programme would be handled by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply because of the infrastructure at its disposal.

He said the scheme--under which a farmer may employ 10 unemployed persons--would be phased out at the end of the year. A 5-day working week should be adhered to.

Mr Hayward said only local unemployed persons could be employed and recruiting in neighbouring states could not be allowed.

The last claims will be accepted until the end of December so that all claims can be settled before March 31, 1987," he said.

Farmers who desire assistance under the scheme must re-apply to the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply's extension offices."

Unemployed persons may be employed for the following tasks:

- The construction and repair of minor conservation works that do not qualify for assistance under existing financial schemes.
- The preparation of soil and the planting of drought resistant fodder crops.
- The cleaning of irrigation canals.
- The repair of minor farm roads.
- Smaller building works such as housing for labourers.
- The control of proclaimed invader plants and weeds.

Mr Hayward said farmers who have been participating in the programme thus far administered by the Directorate of Soil Protection of the Department of Agriculture Economics and Marketing, should in future submit their claims for payment to the head office of the agricultural region of the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply under which they fall.

All other directives concerning the matter and with which farmers are already familiar, remain in force, he said.

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CSO: 3400/1588

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MP CRITICIZES MINISTER, JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

MB231609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1601 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 23, SAPA--The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was "indolent and disinterested" in changing South Africa's judicial system to overcome its lack of legitimacy in the eyes of blacks, Mr David Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) said today.

Speaking during the debate on the minister's budget vote, he said the judicial enforcement over many years of racially discriminatory legislation had not only created a hatred for these laws but "was brought the very administration of justice into disrepute."

It had also diminished the legitimacy of South African courts in the eyes of the black public.

Instead of implementing the recommendations of the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC]. The HOEXTER Commission and other concerned parties, Mr Coetsee and his department "seem to be traveling in the opposite direction."

Mr Dalling said he would have thought Mr Coetsee would have been promoting participation in the judicial system by non-whites.

However, there were only five non-whites among 4,000 magistrates, while no non-white held any senior post of any consequence in the Department of Justice.

Mr Dalling said he had been informed by the director-general of the department that no non-white students attended its training courses last year, although it was hoped that three coloured people might take part next year.

"No wonder the face of justice is seen by black South Africans to be exclusively white.

"No wonder black South Africans are largely alienated from the administration, and seem to prefer peoples courts administering their own brand of rough justice, to the established courts of our country," Mr Dalling said.

If the warnings of the HOEXTER Commission and the HSRC were not heeded, the future for civilised and democratic justice in South Africa "begins to look rather bleak."

Mr Dalling asked the minister whether he had taken any action on the HOEXTER Commissions recommendation that a council of justice be established.

This body could play a meaningful role in tackling some of the problems Mr Dalling had mentioned.

He also asked whether the minister was implementing the HOEXTER Commission's recommendation that all judicial officers in the lower courts be made independent of the public service.

"Finally, why is the department doing little or nothing to attract, train or promote officers in the Department of Justice who are not white.

"It is not enough to sit on ones thumb and say that the doors are open. Black South Africans must be invited in and must play an equal role in the dispensing of justice for all."

Mr Dalling said that if the minister continued not to take action, his credibility and that of the courts "will lie in tatters."

The PFP spokesman on justice also asked why all South Africa's judges were white when there were suitable non-white silks available for appointment.

The time for "pious" statements that all appointments were made on merit was past.

"The minister should appoint judges across the colour line without fear of criticism. The new South Africa demands it."

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CSO: 3400/1587

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER REPORTS ON 1985 STRIKES

MB241725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 24, SAPA--Altogether 239,816 workers were involved in 389 strikes and work stoppages last year, compared with 181,942 in 469 strikes in 1984, according to the annual report of the Department of Manpower.

The report, tabled here today, said estimated wages lost in the 1985 strikes were R8,184,985, compared with R5,174,798 in 1984, while 678,274 work days were lost last year and 379,712 in the previous year.

Most of those involved in strikes were black workers, at 225,045 in 1985, compared with 174,897 in 1984. Whites involved in strike action last year totalled nine, coloureds 12,883 and Indians 1,879.

The report said the average number of employees per strike increased from 388 in 1984 to 616 in 1985. There were 40 strikes involving more than 1,000 employees in 1985, compared with 26 in the previous year.

Thirty eight per cent in the strikes and work stoppages last year were over wage demands, compared with 35 per cent in 1984. Disciplinary measures accounted for 14.7 per cent, or 57, of the strikes and stoppages in 1985, compared with 20.7 per cent or 97 in the previous year.

Disputes over working conditions led to 42 strikes last year, or 10.8 per cent of the total, while "trade union matters" accounted for 7.2 per cent, wages and other matters for 3.6 per cent and "other or unknown causes led to 25.7 per cent of strikes.

The report said 49.9 per cent of the strikes and work stoppages last year lasted for a day or less, and only six lasted for longer than 14 days.

The largest number were in the manufacturing sector, with only two in the electricity supply sector.

According to the report, fewer than 100 workers are involved in 144 strikes, or 37 per cent of the total, last year, while 2,000 or more employees took part in 21 actions, or 5.4 per cent of the total. The figures show that 42.8 employees per 1,000 of the economically active population were involved in strike action last year, while 2.8 work days were lost per employee.

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CSO: 3400/1587

SOUTH AFRICA

TEACHERS GROUP COMMENTS ON 10-YEAR EDUCATION PLAN

MB221819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 22, SAPA--Many urgent education issues were not financial and could not be left to the implementation of a 10-year plan, the president of the South African Teachers Association [SATA], Mr John Ince, said.

Responding to the government's proposed 10-year plan to upgrade education, Mr Ince said Sata welcomed the planned increase in total education expenditure and the recognition of the needs of departments' experiencing huge financial backlogs.

For too long, education had been "at the mercy of apparently ad hoc, short-term decision-making, largely dependent on situations of crisis and confrontation," he said.

"These ad hoc decision have seldom compensated for the long-term price paid in terms of trust and human relations in this country."

But he said SATA--the official body representing English speaking teachers in the Cape--questioned "any suggestion" of limiting the planned expenditure if the economy failed to grow at the expected rate.

Education spending remained an investment which in the long term would generate development and economic expansion.

Many "urgent issues in education" were not tied only to financial considerations and could not wait for a plan which would take as long as 10 years to implement, he said.

The "urgent need for credibility" would not be met as long as education remained racially based.

Opening white teachers colleges could result in nearly 3000 more teachers a year, while the removal of racial criteria for the subsidisation of private schools would further demonstrate the government's commitment to equal education and the devolution of decision-making, he said.

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CSO: 3400/1587

SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN REPORTS ON BLACK MATRICULATION EXAM RESULTS

MB221727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 22, SAPA--Just over 49 per cent of blacks who wrote matriculation examinations last year passed, while 12.16 per cent obtained matriculation exemption, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today.

In answer to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Gardens), the minister said 91,331 blacks had entered for the 1985 examination and 71,589 had written.

Altogether 35,161 entrants had passed, 36,428 failed and 8,917 obtained matric exemption.

Dr Viljoen said the difference between the number of enrollments and those who wrote was due to riots and unrest. Those who had not been able to write the exams would be allowed to write an additional school leaving exam in May.

He said the figures included candidates from the homelands, except for Transkei.

The minister also supplied figures for the number of matric candidates administered by his department. He said a total of 24,231 had enrolled for the examinations and 10,523 had written the matric exam last year.

Altogether 4,897 has passed, 5,626 had failed and 1,327 had gained matric exemption.

At centres disrupted by unrest, 11,212 candidates had enrolled and only 3,210 had written. Of these, 1,055 had passed, 2,155 had failed and 254 had gained matric exemption.

In the non-disrupted centres, 13,019 pupils had enrolled and 7,313 had written examinations. Of these, 3,842 passed, 3,471 failed and 1,073 gained matric exemption.

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CSO: 3400/1587

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS IN ALEXANDRIA TO MOVE TO NEW TOWNSHIP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 86 p 15

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] CAPE TOWN — Coloured people living in "critical and even dangerous circumstances" in the Black township of Alexandra are to move to Allandale in the Midrand magisterial area, at their own request.

Mr P D McEnery, Director-General, Administration of the House of Representatives, said yesterday that a lay-out plan for the new Coloured township had been completed and mid-December was the target date for providing services.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, had given approval for the development of the Allandale township which would be 300 ha in extent, with a possible extension to include 250 ha on the southern border.

The purpose was "to find refuge for the Brown community which at present lives in critical and even dangerous circumstances in the Black town of Alexandra, near Johannesburg," Mr McEnery said.

Notice of intention to expropriate the area for the new Coloured town had already been served by the Community Development

Board on the present owners of the farm Allandale 10 IR.

By notice in the Government Gazette of April 14, the area was proclaimed as a Coloured group area.

A structure plan for the whole area, with detailed lay-out for the first 1 000 erven, had already been completed. All urban services would be provided, with December as the target date for services in respect of the first 500 sites.

Core housing would be built on 500 sites, with the first 80 houses expected to be ready by September 15, and the rest available in mid-December.

It was planned to proclaim the area as a township on the basis of freehold ownership, sites on which houses were not built by the State would be made available to private individuals or agencies for development.

Mr McEnery said community facilities would include a primary school, business complex, community hall, clinic, sports field, local government offices and a bus service.

The whole project will be carried out by Mr David Curry's Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives.

Total cost of land and services is estimated at R6 million, with the core housing project estimated at R5 million.

"Allandale is being established to accommodate members of the Brown community who intend leaving Alexandra at their own request, although this is not the only object," said Mr McEnery.

"Simultaneously with

the extensive development taking place between the Witwatersrand and Pretoria, a dire need exists for space where the Brown community can be accommodated in close proximity to work opportunities.

"It is not the intention of the State to embark on massive housing projects. We will strive for maximum private sector involvement, with self-help projects and ownership."

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SOUTH AFRICA

SIX MORE BLACK TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 86 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Department of Education and Development Aid planned to build another six teacher training colleges for Blacks in 1988 and 1989 at a total cost of R47 million to accommodate 3 960 students, the Depute Minister, Mr Sam de Beer, said yesterday.

Replying to questions from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) he said the colleges would be built at Katlehong (Germiston), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Sebokeng (Vereeniging), Zwide (Port Elizabeth), Kagisanong (Bloemfontein) and Galeshewe (Kimberley).

Colleges were also envisaged for the Cape Peninsula and the Western Transvaal.

In reply to another question, Mr De Beer said six colleges with accommodation for 4 695 students had been built by his department over the last 10 years at a total cost of R41,6 million, while one of these institutions had been donated.

Replying to a third question, the Deputy Minister said the total enrolment at the 13 teacher training colleges under

his department's control had been 5 269 students in 1985, compared with a total capacity of 5 740.

The respective figures for 1980 had been 1 920 and 2 120.

Responding to a supplementary question from Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) on whether he was in favour of using under-utilised White teacher training colleges for Black students, Mr De Beer said control of such institutions was an Own Affair and that the question should be directed to the relevant Minister.

As of February 28, this year, there were 2 683 vacancies for students at 14 teacher training colleges in the four provinces under the control of the White Own Affairs administration, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, said in reply to another question.

He said no non-White students were studying at any of these colleges.

No "common national policy" for the admission of non-White students to teacher training colleges in the provinces had been

devised.

Replying to another question from Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town), he said he was not considering the opening of these colleges to members of other population groups.

The constitution laid down that education at all levels was an Own Affair.

Asked in a supplementary question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) how it was that there were "multiracial education departments" at universi-

ties, he said the constitution allowed different education departments to render "services" to one another.

Each request for "services", such as the admission of non-White students to a White university, was weighed on its merits.

Asked by Mr Andrew whether his department had had discussion with other Ministries of Education on the opening up of the colleges, he said "no".

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CSO: 3400/36

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN, COLORED ROLES IN PARLIAMENT ASSESSED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 9 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Ebrahim Moosa: "'Junior Partners' in Parliament Struggle for Power"]

[Text] PROTEST politics has been the dominant style in the coloured House of Representatives this year, with the ruling Labour Party adopting a more aggressive attitude towards the Nationalist government.

On the other hand the parliamentary process in the Indian chamber, the House of Delegates, has been marked by allegations of corruption and fraud.

One Labour achievement was in getting the whites-only House of Assembly coffee room opened to all races.

Days before the mid-session recess, a strain was evident in relations between the LP and the chief architect of the tricameral system, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The LP had wanted Mr Heunis to reply to a private member's motion on constitutional affairs, which they felt warranted his high-level response. An agreement with Labour Party whips that he could speak earlier in the debate because of another important engagement, and that the reply would be given by Mr Heunis's deputy, Mr Piet Badenhorst, was cancelled by the LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

Mr Hendrickse accused Mr Heunis of "arrogance" for snubbing a high-priority LP debate and interpreted it as signalling the "demise of the tricameral system".

Last year the strategies of both the LP and the ruling National People's Party in the Indian House appeared to be one of heaping praise on the State President, Mr P W Botha, for his reform initiatives and hoping this would be rewarded with more concessions.

Both the Indian and coloured Houses seemingly have little ability to curb the government's wide-ranging powers and prevent it from taking decisions unilaterally on matters of general affairs.

Some observers believe the bargaining power of the government's "junior partners" in the tricameral system is decreased because all avenues for real power-sharing have been closed to the Coloured and Indian MPs, on the other hand, say the opposite is true and that they are making gains through participation.

While the workings of the tricameral system deprive them of real power, Mr Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the NPP leader,

both cabinet ministers without portfolio, indicate that they do have a say at cabinet level.

However, both Indian and coloured MPs boast of using their muscle at the standing committee level by blocking or amending legislation before it is tabled in Parliament. It is believed that the LP had blocked five pieces of legislation dealing with education which were not acceptable to them.

Many MPs nevertheless object to the standing committee system, as each of the three ethnic groups in Parliament cast their votes separately. One Indian MP described this system as the antithesis of democracy.

Several MPs, particularly those in the House of Representatives, have threatened to walk out of Parliament if the pace of reform is not stepped up. But both coalition partners of the government, the NPP and LP, also realize they cannot frustrate, threaten or embarrass the government indefinitely.

The House of Delegates, which last year clearly had an edge over its coloured counterpart in terms of grappling with key reform issues, has this year been plagued by in-fighting.

The opposition Solidarity Party has alleged that the ruling NPP has turned a blind eye to irregularities in the allocation of land to property developers in Lenasia. The NPP of Mr Amichand Rajbansi has

doggedly resisted attempts to appoint a parliamentary select committee to investigate the charges, arguing that the matter had already been handed over to the police for inquiry.

The attempted merger between the NPP and Solidarity is also in difficulty. The move has been shelved because of a temporary interdict granted by the Natal Supreme Court. The interdict to prevent the merger was sought by a minority of Solidarity hardliners led by Mr Pat Poovalingam, MP for Reservoir Hills.

Two Solidarity MPs who have been given portfolios on the Minister's Council — Mr J N Reddy, Solidarity leader, who is now Minister of the Budget, and Mr Ismail Kathrada, MP for Verulam, who is Minister of Health Services and Welfare — are continuously under fire from the rebel group.

Another major reshuffle is expected to take place in the Indian Ministers' Council some time next year. NPP sources say that some of their ministers are not able to break the grip of the white bureaucracy they have inherited and who still hold key positions in the administration of own affairs.

Many Indian MPs are disgruntled by the current state of affairs, especially in housing matters, and are pressing for the appointment of stronger and more creative ministers.

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CSO: 3400/36

SOUTH AFRICA

'END CONSCRIPTION' COMMITTEE COMMENTS ON BUDGET, USE OF TROOPS

Misleading Defense Budget

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 10

[Letter to the Editor from Justin Hardcastle: "Defence Spends More Than Budget Reveals"]

[Text]

A MISLEADING impression of defence spending was created by your defence correspondent's budget report of March 11. He writes: "A ferocious SADF cost-cutting campaign and the freezing of various pet projects seems to have paid off, with the 1986/87 expenditure estimated at R5 123 million."

Firstly, the transfer of a R323 million defence surplus into the Special Defence account is not mentioned. Furthermore, the dramatic increase of the Armscor budget allocation from R136 million (1985/86) to R249 million (1986/87) seems to have escaped his attention.

Surely the public should also be informed of the fact that further money is normally allocated in the Department of Public Works vote (Defence Force buildings and property) and in the mini-budget. The SADF also has access to the previous balance in the Special Defence account and benefits indirectly from foreign exchange earned in overseas arms sales. Added to this, the SADF's not so little brother, the SWA Territorial Force, receives funding from the finance vote.

Now it doesn't take an economist to tell you that at the end of the day, defence expenditure is way in excess of R5 123 million. While politicians might want to hide real defence expenditure in a complex system of financing methods, it is the job of a good journalist to wind his way through this web and to present an accurate picture of how expensive war really is.

A recent United Nations report suggests that South Africa spends more than R8 000 million on security forces. The picture becomes even more disturbing when one realizes this excludes police expenditure (R10 71,2 million) and defence/police expenditure in the homelands/"independent" states.

Compare this scenario with the meagre R311,3 million allocated to black housing — makes you think doesn't it?

Use of Troops in Townships

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 7 Apr 86 p 5

[Text]

THE presence of soldiers in townships represented "undisguised, ubiquitous repression", Professor Colin Bundy, of the University of Cape Town department of history, told an End Conscription Campaign function.

For this reason the "Troops out of the townships" slogan was not an empty one.

Professor Bundy was at the Baxter Theatre last night opening an campaign-hosted photographic exhibition entitled: "South Africa in conflict — protest, resistance, power".

He said many of the photographs recorded "the counterweight to State violence and mounting levels of anger and resistance".

GRIP OF WAR

Some captured the "major development of 1985 — the unbanning of the African National Congress; not by the State but by the people".

Opening an ECC anti-war film festival later in the evening the former chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said South Africa was in the grips of a war which, while being fought in its townships, had "touched every one of us who has any feelings".

After Dr Boraine's brief speech the South African premiere of *The War at Home*, a study of anti-war strategies at Wisconsin University during the Vietnam war, was shown.

The Publications Board restricted the film to a single showing.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE UNION RIVALRIES EXAMINED WITH APPROACH OF MAY DAY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Max du Preez]

[Text] **THE** emergent South African trade union movement is gearing up for its biggest show of strength on May 1 — the 100th anniversary of Labour Day.

The powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has unilaterally declared the day a public holiday, an act which will further strain union-Government relations.

And on the same day Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Inkatha organisation will be launching their own union, the United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa), in direct competition to the UDF and ANC.

It will be the year of worker power — in the workplace and in the townships.

Trade unions aligned to the UDF and the ANC are slowly moving into the vanguard of opposition politics as the most sophisticated and organised bodies in black politics.

And, on another front, the unions are set to push for drastic wage increases — and to pressurise employer bodies to get tougher in their opposition to apartheid.

At the same time South Africa is witnessing a stepped-up war for the hearts and minds of black workers by the different ideological groups — a struggle that could lead to more black-on-black violence.

At present the Congress of South African Trade Unions represents the ideas and interests of the Charterist movement (ANC and UDF). Two groupings soon to be unified, the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu), represent the black consciousness movement (PAC, Azapo, National Forum).

But on May 1 the other big black political force, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, is launching its own trade union movement, Uwusa, as a direct challenge to the UDF and ANC.

Early indications are that Uwusa could attract a substantial number of recruits. This could hurt Cosatu and allow it to dominate the labour field in Natal. It is also opening offices on the East and West Rand.

The Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), who were observers at this week's Natal Indaba, the Black and Allied Workers' Union and the National Union of Sugar Refining and Manufacturing Employees are likely allies of Uwusa. Uwusa is also likely to succeed in mobilising the thousands of domestic and farm workers in Natal.



But with Cosatu's superior organisational skills, the increasing political polarisation and militancy in the townships — and the hostility between Chief Buthelezi and the ANC/UDF on the increase — Uwusa's gains could be a short-lived phenomenon.

Chief Buthelezi has called Cosatu a "surrogate" of the ANC and "a pariah organisation swooping down on society to take the pickings of black frustration and anger".

Cosatu leaders in return claim Uwusa is a "sweetheart" union not committed to the anti-apartheid struggle.

Cosatu's denials that they are an ANC surrogate are certainly true in the sense that they do exercise a form of democracy in the movement.

But after their cordial meeting last month with the ANC leadership in Lusaka and earlier statements by the ANC national executive describing Cosatu as an "integral part of the mass army of revolution", there can be no doubt where their allegiance lies.

This is exactly Cosatu's strength: their close solidarity with the "liberation struggle" in times of increasing black militancy, while Chief Buthelezi is seen by many to be a "collaborator" of government and big capital.

But many workers are scared that Cosatu's overt political role is not in their interest as workers in a time of recession.

Uwusa, on the other hand, is seen as more non-confrontationalist and, what is more, it is against disinvestment and economic sanctions.

Many workers, although theoretically in favour of disinvestment as a form of political pressure, realise that effective disinvestment and punitive sanctions will lead

to greater unemployment and economic hardship.

But Uwusa's anti-socialist stance is unlikely to please many black workers, who seem to believe they can only benefit from a scrapping of the capitalist system.

The trade unions in the UDF/ANC stable have already brought a new sophistication to the struggle in the townships through their experience of grassroots mobilisation.



Since these unions were brought together in Cosatu last year, their overtly political role has increased sharply — as has their overt identification with the ANC.

No mass action on a national scale by the UDF or ANC is now possible without the full co-operation of Cosatu.

Cosatu and NUM strongman Cyril Ramaphosa went on record recently as saying that Cosatu's task is to ensure that unions become the "leading force" — they will work in alliance with other organisations

in the democratic movement, but "only on terms favourable to us as workers".

The workers have become very weary of the wild schoolkids who have been in the forefront of black action so far, and are determined to stem their influence.

That is why Cosatu played such a strong role at the recent education conference in Durban. They have made black education one of their political priorities and will be leading a three-day stayaway from June 16 on this issue.

But even viewed from the Government's side, Cosatu's increasing political involvement also has a positive side to it: it could become the main weapon against senseless anarchy in the townships as trade unions tend to be grassroots organisations with strong leadership and well-developed skills of negotiation.

It also represents most black South Africans' first real experience of organisational democracy. That must certainly be seen as a long-term investment in South Africa's future.

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CSO: 3400/36

16 May 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

RIVALRY LOOMS BETWEEN BLACK UNION ALLIANCES

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 8 Apr 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Unions and Politics"]

[Text]

B Surprisingly non-political since they were legalized seven years ago. One of the reasons they were not legalized earlier was government fears that the unions would become a powerful vehicle for the political demands of the voteless black majority. Since the formal arrival of black unions, they and employers have had some difficulties, and a great deal of success, in making the new system work. It has been an exploratory process as the extent, and the limits, of the system have been tested. Much of the success has been due to the fact that the unions have used collective bargaining and negotiation to seek a better deal for their members in the workplace.

Some political clashes were unavoidable, as unions have blamed much of the sufferings of their members on apartheid. But, by and large, demands have been limited to those issues which employers have the power to change. The whole system is likely to come under renewed political stress with the pending rivalry between the opposing union alliances, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) on the one hand and the United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) on the other. Cosatu, formed last November, claims half

a million members and includes some of the most powerful black unions in the country. It is avowedly anti-capitalist as well as anti-apartheid, has supported disinvestment and is committed to political action. Uwusa, to be launched on May 1, is supported by Inkatha and by Chief Buthelezi, who regard Cosatu as a front for the African National Congress. Uwusa will support foreign investment and free enterprise while working politically for the abolition of apartheid.

In this looming battle, assurances by the Cosatu leadership that the organization will maintain a strict independence from the ANC, even at the risk of conflict with the ANC, are welcome. These assurances will be tested, by Uwusa and others, but point to Cosatu's intention of putting its members' interests first. This is where support, and membership, will be won or lost. It is difficult in South Africa to keep politics out of anything, but if the looming battle between Cosatu and Uwusa becomes emotionally political, blood could be spilled. There is already danger of this with both organizations holding rival rallies a few miles apart in Durban on May 1. We trust that their respective leaderships ensure that the peace is kept.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOBIL'S AID TO BLACK DEVELOPMENT PRAISED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 7 Apr 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Big Business Can Help"]

[Text]

THE intention of the US oil company Mobil to inject some R40 m into black development in this country is good news. The announcement was hastened by Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for sanctions, and by implication for disinvestment by multinational corporations operating in this country. Mobil's scheme is an example of the good that the multinationals can do here in return for the undoubted profits they reap from their investments. A foundation with R40 m to spend on black education and on helping black people in small business and rural development can achieve a great deal. It is a constructive way of reinvesting some of the company's profits here, an investment in the future of the country as a whole.

Cynics will undoubtedly say that Mobil's decision was prompted more by a wish to counter the disinvestment lobby abroad than by pure charitable concern for black people in this country. Certainly, like General Motors which promised support for black employees who defied Port Elizabeth's beach apartheid, multinationals determined to remain here worry a great deal about disinvestment pressure. They are businesses, not charities, and if opposition abroad results in their being generously charitable in South Africa, that is an argument

for keeping them here, not sending them packing. The multinationals, however, also realize that their businesses, and their profits, will disappear if South Africa descends into chaos. So investment in education and development, and hence in this country's future stability and viability, is in their own enlightened self-interest. There is nothing wrong with that.

Businesses here, both local and foreign-based, are pouring millions into black housing, education and development. As Mobil and others have recognized, the lack of proper education for black people is a cause of tension and violence. They also want to help black businessmen in an effort to counter the black community's frequent equation of capitalism with apartheid. Businesses in general are also becoming increasingly vocal on the political front, demanding reforms the government is not yet prepared to contemplate because they see these reforms as essential for their own future and that of the country. It amounts to what some Americans are starting to call "constructive pressure" and should be welcomed by South Africans in general and the black community in particular. It is certainly in South Africa's interests that concerned businesses stay in business, and stay concerned, while they provide jobs and earn their profits.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR COLOREDS--Cape Town--The House of Representatives has criticised its coloured own affairs budget. It was unacceptable that the coloured own affairs budget had increased by only R343 million while the white budget had risen by R2 billion, Mr Frederick Peters, (LP, Silvertown) said in the debate on the own affairs budget. "Our budget is peanuts, pocket money," he said. "We received R1,7 billion; they received R4,5 billion. This is not acceptable when you consider the greater needs of our people." The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Dennis de la Cruz, said the difference between the white and coloured budgets was even more unfavourable when one considered the backlog in coloured housing, education and social services. "At this rate, when are we going to rid ourselves of these shortcomings and backlogs?" The budget had showed that the Minister of the Budget, the Rev Andrew Julies, was powerless to do anything but distribute funds given by the central government. He could do nothing to remove inequalities. Yet it was just these inequalities in education that had triggered the present crisis in the country. Mr Cecil Herandien (LP, Macassar) said the Government appeared to respect only those who advocated violence, Sapa reports. "I can't see how we can go back to the electorate after this budget without getting a tractor tyre around our necks," he said. "Last year we accepted that the budget was inherited, but this year's budget again shows how whites use figures to dominate coloureds." No matter how he worked out the figures, he could not see how this budget was in proportion to the general budget. [Text] [Durban DAILY NEWS 20 Mar 86 p 17] /12851

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS--House of Assembly--More than two-thirds of the national servicemen who applied for religious objector status over the last 26 months had been classified as objectors, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, told Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North). Between January 1, 1984 and February 24, 1986, 872 applications for classification as religious objectors had been received and 603 servicemen had been classified. [Text] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 11 Apr 86 p 4] /12851

INDIANS IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT--House of Delegates--A single Education Ministry would ensure equality of educational opportunities for all, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House, Mr Kassie Ramduth, said. "It is my desire to promote the creation of a common Ministry which will try to ensure that ethnicity in education is eliminated," he said in the debate on the Education and Culture Budget Vote. His department had already moved in this direction

by creating opportunities for Indian school pupils to study Black languages. In terms of the constitution, he was not free to make a policy decision "at this stage." The Minister of National Education (Mr F. W. de Klerk) had prepared documents for the State President's consideration -- "I eagerly await his reaction," Mr Ramduth said. He had also promoted suitably-qualified Indians to top positions in his department without sacrificing merit. There were now eight top positions, including executive director, held by Indians, although prior to November 1984 no Indian occupied a post higher than that of a chief planner or chief inspector. The Minister said his department required R365,104,000 for the 1986-87 financial year, representing an increase of R43,280,000, or 13,4 percent, on the amount voted for the 1985-86 period. [Text] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 18 Apr 86 p 4] /12851

BLACKS 'NOT BY NATURE DEMOCRATIC'--Durban, April 24, SAPA--Black people were not by nature democratic, Dr Connie Mulder, conservative party representative on the Presidents Council, said in Durban today. Speaking in the city hall to an audience of about 200 people, Dr Mulder said that if a black majority ruled, South Africa would not be a Western democratic country. "When the black man rules, he rules alone," Dr Mulder said. He said if it was accepted that South Africa was a unitary state, there had to be a common citizenship and universal suffrage, as President Botha had done, then no matter what checks and balances were imposed there would be black majority rule. "If the blacks accept any other formula then they accept inferiority despite being numerically superior," Dr Mulder said. He said the solution to the country's problems was to partition it into 13 independent states, each occupied by the 10 black nations, the whites, the coloured and the Indians. Dr Mulder challenged the government to call a general election this year and said the National Party would not win a single rural Transvaal seat. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0416 GMT 24 Apr 86 MB] /8918

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